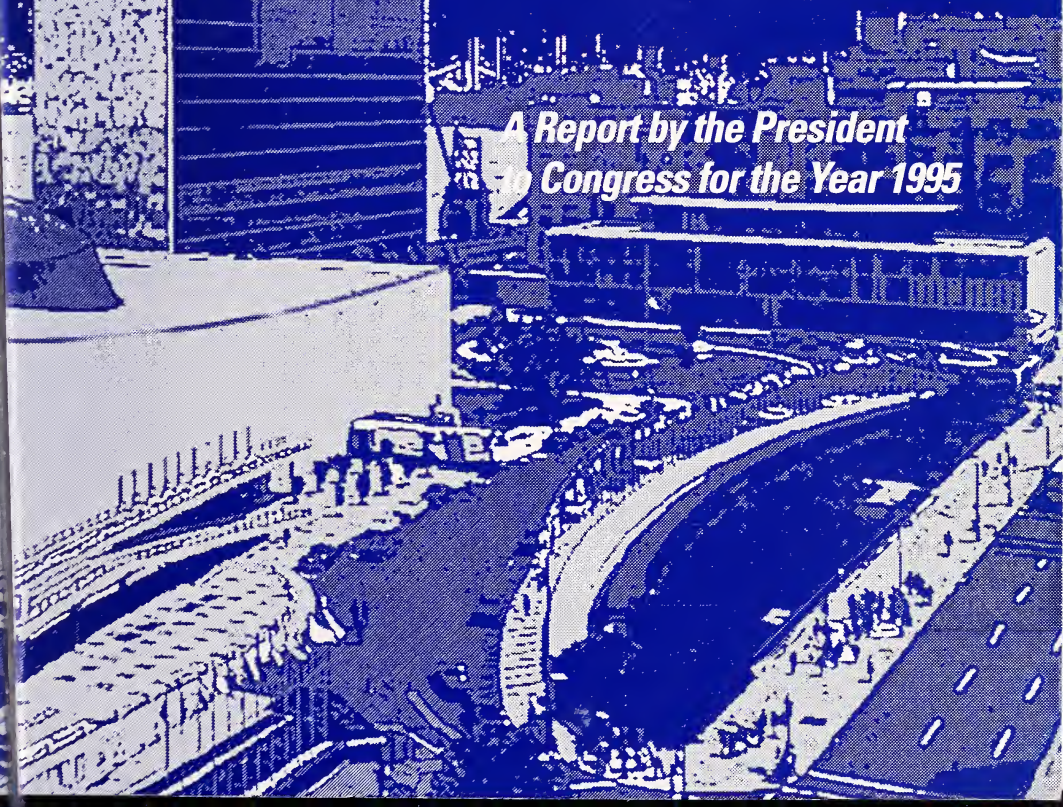


United States Department of State



United States Participation in the United Nations

*A Report by the President
to Congress for the Year 1995*



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Acronyms and Short Forms

ACABQ	Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
C-24	Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples
CD	Conference on Disarmament
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
COPUOS	Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space
CSD	Commission on Sustainable Development
CSW	Commission on the Status of Women
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
G-77	Group of 77
Habitat	UN Center for Human Settlements
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICSC	International Civil Service Commission
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILC	International Law Commission
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization

INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
IOM	Intergovernmental Organization for Migration
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JIU	Joint Inspection Unit
MINURSO	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
NAM	Non-Aligned Movement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
OAS	Organization of American States
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services
ONUSAL	UN Observer Mission in El Salvador
OSCE	Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
UNAVEM III	UN Angola Verification Mission
UNCED	UN Conference on Environment and Development
UNCITRAL	UN Commission on International Trade Law
UNCTAD	UN Conference on Trade and Development
UNDC	UN Disarmament Commission
UNDCP	UN International Drug Control Program
UNDOF	UN Disengagement Observer Force
UNDP	UN Development Program
UNEP	UN Environment Program
UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFICYP	UN Force in Cyprus
UNFPA	UN Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHRC	UN Human Rights Commission
UNICEF	UN Children's Fund
UNIDO	UN Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	UN Development Fund for Women
UNIFIL	UN Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIKOM	UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission
UNITAR	UN Institute for Training and Research
UNMIH	UN Mission in Haiti

UNMOGIP	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNMOT	UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan
UNOMIG	UN Observer Mission in Georgia
UNOMIL	UN Observer Mission in Liberia
UNOSOM II	UN Operation in Somalia
UNPROFOR	UN Protection Force (in Yugoslavia)
UNRWA	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSCEAR	UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation
UNTSO	UN Truce Supervision Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
U.S. AID	U.S. Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Part 1



Political and Security Affairs

Regional Issues

Middle East

The 50th UN General Assembly overwhelmingly adopted, by a vote of 148 (U.S.) to 4, with 1 abstention, the positive resolution that expressed full support for the achievements of the peace process and welcomed international support for the economic and social development of the Palestinian people. (Resolution 50/21.) This was the third such positive resolution on the Middle East peace process for the United Nations. The United States continued to oppose a number of the perennial resolutions on the Middle East (Syrian Golan, Question of Palestine, Israeli Settlements, Palestinian Right to Self-Determination, Israeli Practices). The United States opposed these resolutions because they addressed permanent status issues that are subject to negotiation between the parties, because they advocated activities or language incompatible with the progress that has been achieved in the Middle East peace process, or because they expended resources that could be used in better ways to improve the lives of the Palestinian people. Though the General Assembly continued to adopt these largely obsolete resolutions by large majorities, there were some indications from the voting results that member states were becoming increasingly tired of dealing with these relics of the past.

On May 17, in the Security Council, the United States exercised its first veto since 1990 on a proposed resolution that would have declared invalid Israel's expropriation of land in East Jerusalem. In doing so, the United States prevented the Council from declaring itself on a permanent status issue (Jerusalem) in accordance with its long held view that issues such as this must be decided in negotiations by the parties concerned. As Permanent Representative Madeleine Albright said in her explanation of vote, "passage of such a resolution would have had the Council intrude upon the agreed political process set out in the Declaration of Principles."

UN Interim Force in Lebanon

The UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by Security Council resolution 425 in March 1978 after the first Israeli invasion of

Lebanon. UNIFIL is deployed in southern Lebanon and at year's end numbered about 4,739. The Security Council unanimously extended the UNIFIL mandate at 6-month intervals (January and July) during 1995. (Resolutions 974 and 1006.)

UN Disengagement Observer Force

The UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) was established after the 1973 Arab-Israeli war to oversee the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights in accordance with the Israeli-Syrian agreement of May 1974. UNDOF comprises about 1,000 troops, most of whom are deployed on the Golan Heights within and close to the area of separation between Israeli and Syrian forces. In May and November, the Council unanimously extended UNDOF's mandate for 6-month periods. (Resolutions 996 and 1024.)

In line with overall UN reform efforts, the United States supported the administrative streamlining undertaken by UNIFIL and UNDOF in 1995 and supports further measures as long as these do not affect operational effectiveness.

UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

In omnibus resolution 50/28, the General Assembly adopted seven specific resolutions on the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Resolution 50/28 A on assistance to Palestinian refugees, which contained the mandate renewal for UNRWA, passed by a vote of 145 to 1, with 1 abstention (U.S.). The United States abstained on the resolution to demonstrate disapproval that the resolution included reference to resolution 194, which deals with the return of refugees—a permanent status issue that should be resolved between the parties. The member states of the European Union (EU) voted in favor of the resolution because they believed that UNRWA's operational capacity and extensive experience would help consolidate the peace process. However, the EU voiced regret in an explanation of vote in the Fourth Committee that a solution could not be reached regarding insistence by some delegations to include reference to resolution 194 in the same paragraph as the renewal mandate. This would have allowed the resolution to be supported by all states.

Resolution 50/28 B on "The working group on financing of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East" was the only resolution adopted by consensus. Other resolutions and voting results are as follows: "Persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities" was adopted 147 to 2 (U.S.), with 0 abstentions (Resolution 50/28 C); "Offers by member states of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees"

was adopted 150 (U.S.) to 0, with 1 abstention (Resolution 50/28 D); “Operations of the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East” was adopted 146 to 2 (U.S.), with 3 abstentions (Resolution 50/28 E); “Revenues derived from Palestine refugees’ properties” was adopted 98 to 2 (U.S.), with 48 abstentions (Resolution 50/28 F); and “University of Jerusalem ‘Al-Quds’ for Palestine refugees was adopted 148 to 2 (U.S.), with 2 abstentions. (Resolution 50/28 G.)

Iraq

During six bimonthly reviews, the UN Security Council continued to determine that Iraq had failed to comply fully with the series of resolutions that followed Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait in August 1990. The United States regards Iraq’s failure to comply with resolutions of the Council, including the refusal to cooperate on weapons of mass destruction (WMD) issues, the failure to account for missing Kuwaitis, the failure to return stolen Kuwaiti property, and the failure to end support for and participation in terrorism, as a continuing threat to peace and stability in the region. In addition, Iraq’s goal of achieving sanctions relief was seriously set back by revelations regarding the extent to which Iraq had lied about its past and current WMD programs. The United States and the Security Council continued to cooperate closely with the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency tasked with overseeing the destruction and monitoring of Iraq’s WMD programs.

Responding to the Government of Iraq’s blatant disdain for the welfare of its people, the United States cosponsored UN Security Council resolution 986, which, if implemented, would permit the Iraqi Government to export 1 billion dollars worth of petroleum and petroleum products every 90 days in return for needed humanitarian goods. Claiming that its sovereignty was impinged by certain requirements of the resolution, the Government of Iraq continued to reject implementation of the resolution at the end of 1995.

Africa

Angola

On February 8 the Security Council by unanimous vote passed resolution 976, which authorized the creation of the UN Angola Verification Mission III (UNAVEM III) to assist the Government of Angola and the opposition group, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), to implement their November 1994 peace accords. This initial 6-month mandate authorized a total strength of 7,600 personnel, anticipated that the operation would last 2 years, and called for immediate deployment of planning and support elements only. Deployment of larger

units would be “phased” according to the development of the situation in Angola.

UNAVEM III deployments were slowed by poor, heavily-mined roads, but the parties’ general adherence to the ceasefire and their overall efforts toward peace led the Security Council to renew the mandate for another 6 months, by unanimous passage of resolution 1008 on August 7. By the end of 1995, there were about 6,500 UNAVEM III personnel in Angola (none from the United States), and preparations were complete for the opening of the first camps that would house and process demobilizing the soldiers of the UNITA.

Burundi

The situation in Burundi caused increasing concern in 1995, as extremists attempted to undermine the Burundi Government, and ethnic violence continued, including massacres that took hundreds of lives. The UN Security Council issued a presidential statement on January 31 reaffirming its support for the 1994 Convention of Government and deploring attempts to overthrow the Burundi Government. The Council sent a mission to Burundi in February, which recommended establishment of an International Commission of Inquiry to investigate the 1993 assassination of President Ndadaye and ethnic massacres that followed. The Council issued presidential statements on March 9 and 29 endorsing that recommendation and deploring the ethnic killings. The UN Commission on Human Rights called for investigation of the killings and for the placement of UN human rights observers in Burundi. With the United States as chief sponsor, the Security Council unanimously passed resolution 1012 on August 28 establishing the Commission of Inquiry, and the Commission began work in Burundi on October 29. The UN General Assembly adopted resolutions on the situation in Burundi and on special emergency assistance for the economic recovery and reconstruction of Burundi. (Resolutions 50/159 and 50/58 K.) On December 29 the Secretary General reported that the situation in Burundi continued to deteriorate.

Liberia

In late 1993, approximately 330 military observers of the UN Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) were deployed to Liberia to help implement the Cotonou Accord, along with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Ceasefire Monitoring Group (ECOMOG). While some progress was made on implementation of the accord and the disarmament of combatants in early 1994, by spring and summer serious fighting among Liberia’s warring factions had resumed and the Secretary General began reducing the number of UNOMIL observers (which reached a low of about 50 by summer 1995). Because a new ceasefire went into effect December 28, 1994, the Security Council extended

UNOMIL's mandate until April 13, 1995, by resolution 972, unanimously adopted on January 13, 1995. Although fighting soon broke out again, on April 13, the Council extended UNOMIL to June 30 (Resolution 985, adopted unanimously) on recommendation of the Secretary General.

At an ECOWAS summit held in Abuja May 17–20, 1995, and intended to restart the peace process, the leaders of Liberia's parties were asked to conduct consultations and reach final agreement on the composition of the Council of State, which was to form a new transitional government. Welcoming the ECOWAS effort, on June 30, the Security Council by resolution 1001 (adopted unanimously) decided to extend UNOMIL until September 15 but conditioned any further extensions on a successful outcome of the ECOWAS initiative. The leaders of all Liberia's parties met again in Abuja and on August 19 agreed to the establishment of a comprehensive ceasefire as of August 26; the establishment of a new six-member Council of State; and a schedule for implementing disarmament and demobilization of combatants and holding national elections in August 1996.

In recognition of the achievements under the Abuja Accord, on September 15, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 1014 extending the mandate of UNOMIL until January 31, 1996. Then, in response to the Secretary General's recommendations and to continued progress in the peace process, on November 10 by resolution 1020 (adopted unanimously), the Council authorized the Secretary General to bring UNOMIL's strength back up to a maximum of 160. While progress continued to be made and the ceasefire generally held, at the end of the year the Secretary General reported that implementation of the Abuja Accord had fallen behind schedule and that there had been recurrent skirmishes between two of the armed factions.

Libya

During 1995 the Security Council reviewed sanctions adopted against Libya in resolution 748 (1992) every 120 days. Given Libya's noncompliance with requirements imposed by this and other resolutions, the Council decided each time that sanctions should remain in effect without change. In addition, the U.S. Government announced an award for the arrest and capture of the two Libyans wanted in connection with the Pan Am 103 bombing. The United States, along with the United Kingdom and France, maintained their joint position that there would be no compromise on the demands of justice and that Libya would have to comply fully with its obligations.

The United States, along with other members of the Council, was also successful in effecting the withdrawal by Libya of its bid to assume a non-permanent seat on the Security Council in 1996–1997.

Rwanda

The UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) has been in Rwanda since 1993. Following the genocide and civil war which erupted after the Presidents of Rwanda and Burundi were killed in a plane crash in April 1994, UNAMIR II was deployed in August 1994 to facilitate refugee repatriation and provide security for delivery of relief supplies and humanitarian operations. Pursuant to Security Council resolution 997 of June 9, 1995 (adopted unanimously), which extended the mandate of UNAMIR until December 8, UNAMIR's strength was gradually reduced from about 5,000 to approximately 2,200 personnel. Security Council resolution 1029 of December 12, 1995 (adopted unanimously) reduced UNAMIR further to 1,400 personnel and extended the mandate for a final 3-month period. UNAMIR will terminate on March 8, 1996, and all troops are scheduled to leave Rwanda by mid-April of 1996.

Pursuant to resolution 1013, adopted unanimously on September 7, 1995, the Security Council requested the Secretary General to establish an International Commission of Inquiry to investigate reports of military training and arms transfers to the former Rwandan Government forces. The arms embargo against the Government of Rwanda was lifted on August 16 pursuant to resolution 1011 (adopted unanimously). The Commission began its work in November 1995 and is expected to issue its final report by the end of February 1996.

The International Criminal Tribunal continued its investigations into the 1994 genocide in Rwanda and issued its first indictments on December 8, 1995.

Somalia

The Security Council voted unanimously on November 4, 1994, in resolution 954, to extend the mandate of the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) for a final term through March 31, 1995. While the international interventions in Somalia had been largely successful in eradicating widespread famine, there had not been progress toward reestablishing political order. The deteriorating security situation and the operation's unacceptable costs in lives and resources had compelled the termination of UNOSOM II.

The United States agreed to the UN request for assistance in effecting UNOSOM II's safe departure, and beginning in January 1995 U.S. military planners worked ashore in Somalia in preparation for the withdrawal. That final, complex phase of the operations was accomplished with the support of a combined task force under the command of U.S. Lt. General Anthony C. Zinni, which was composed of forces from the United States, France, India, Italy, Malaysia, Pakistan and the United Kingdom, operat-

ing under the auspices of the United Nations. The joint withdrawal operations of the "United Shield" task force and UNOSOM II proceeded with minimal interruption. By the end of February, all UN forces were out of Somalia with the exception of a rearguard of 2,500, which was withdrawn on March 2. The combined task force, which had landed in Mogadishu on February 28 to cover the UNOSOM II withdrawal, departed on March 3 without casualty.

Western Sahara

Throughout 1995, the United States and the Security Council were intensively engaged in efforts to resolve this long-standing dispute over the Western Sahara between the Government of Morocco and the Polisario. Efforts focused on enhancing the ability of the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) to carry out its mandate, on seeking proposals which would support progress in the chronically stalled process of identifying voters for a referendum, and on encouraging the disputants to take other confidence-building measures.

On January 13 the Council adopted resolution 973, which placed MINURSO under a renewable mandate for the first time. Resolution 995 of May 26 supported the dispatch of a UN Security Council mission to the region, which reported on prospects for the holding of a referendum in the territory by early 1996. Resolutions 1002 of June 30 and 1017 of September 22 also approved renewals of the mandate. Unfortunately, by the end of 1995, there was little significant progress towards resolving those issues that would set the stage for the holding of a free, fair and impartial referendum in the territory.

While waiting to express its strong support for the holding of a referendum, the United States stated repeatedly that the parties to the dispute had to show their commitment to the process in order to retain the political and financial support of the international community. The United States cautioned the parties that scarce resources could no longer be allocated to peacekeeping operations that showed questionable progress and could not be completed within a definite time period. The United States supported the Council's determination that the mission could face termination if significant progress was not achieved. Despite the lack of movement towards completing the identification process, the two sides, with active U.S. support, were able to effect the repatriation of 185 Moroccan prisoners of war.

Western Hemisphere

El Salvador

ONUSAL, the highly successful UN Observer Mission in El Salvador, was established in May 1991 under Security Council resolution 693 and, over a 4-year period, helped El Salvador end a 10-year conflict, created

and supported democratic institutions and established a civilian police force. On April 28, 1995, the Security Council agreed to end ONUSAL, effective April 30. (Resolution 991.) It was replaced with a small follow-on team dubbed MINUSAL (Mission of the United Nations in El Salvador). MINUSAL remained to monitor the remaining elements of the peace accords, including public security, land transfer, human settlements, programs to reintegrate combatants into civilian life, a Fund for the Protection of the Wounded and Disabled and legislative reforms. The total professional staff of MINUSAL numbered about 20 for most of the 6-month mandate running from May 1 through November 30. This included 11 international staff, a small administrative team and 8 civilian police funded by member states. A principal MINUSAL activity was technical assistance to the newly established National Civil Police. On October 31 the Secretary General recommended, and the General Assembly approved, a 6-month extension of MINUSAL through April 1996, with a gradual reduction in both staffing and costs. (Resolution 50/7.) A substantial portion of this final term, including the civilian police team, is funded by voluntary contributions. In November 1995 Dr. Ricardo Vigil of Peru replaced Enrique Ter Horst of Venezuela as the Secretary General's Special Representative overseeing MINUSAL.

Guatemala

The UN Human Rights Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) was established by the General Assembly on September 19, 1994, and began operation in Guatemala on November 21, 1994. MINUGUA is responsible for monitoring verification of the commitments made by the Government of Guatemala and the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca guerrillas in the March 1994 Accord on Human Rights, as well as of the human rights provisions in the Accord on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples signed in March 1995. By February 1995 MINUGUA had deployed 211 international personnel from 36 countries to 7 regional and 5 subregional offices throughout Guatemala. By year end, MINUGUA had 305 personnel working in Guatemala, with a headquarters in Guatemala City and 8 regional and 5 subregional offices to provide coverage throughout Guatemala's 22 departments. The Guatemalan Government, international and domestic NGOs, and human rights activists all agree that in its first year of operation MINUGUA has made an important contribution to improving respect for human rights, strengthening civic and governmental institutions that deal with human rights, and providing accurate and unbiased investigation of and reporting on alleged human rights abuses. By helping to strengthen respect for human rights and end impunity for human rights abusers, MINUGUA is helping to eliminate the climate of

fear and insecurity which has prevailed in Guatemala throughout the 35-year-long civil war, and has thus hastened the end of the conflict.

Haiti

Pursuant to recommendations by the Multinational Force (MNF) member states, Force Commander and the Secretary General, the Security Council determined that a secure and stable environment was established in Haiti, (Resolution 975), and it authorized the UN Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) to assume responsibility for the operation by March 31, 1995.

Since March 31, UNMIH has effectively carried out its mandate: assisting the legitimate Haitian authorities in maintaining a secure and stable environment; professionalizing the military and police; and holding legislative and presidential elections. Over 5,000 Haitian police were trained by the international community and deployed under the watchful eyes of international police monitors. The International Civilian Mission in Haiti, under a dual mandate from the United Nations and the Organization of American States (OAS), monitored human rights in Haiti and contributed importantly to the observation of elections in 1995—legislative elections were held between June and September and Presidential elections were held December 17. Haiti's first-ever transition from one democratically elected President to another will take place on February 7, 1996.

Resolution 1007 of July 31 extended UNMIH's mandate through the end of February 1996. Upon his inauguration in mid-February, President Rene Preval is expected to request an extension of UNMIH. The substantially reduced extended force will not include U.S. troops and is expected to be led by Canada. As of December 31, 1995, UNMIH consisted of 5,609 troops (2,226 from the United States) and 414 civilian police trainers. The UNMIH Force Commander was U.S. Army Major General Joseph Kinzer, and the Secretary General's Special Representative was Lakhdar Brahimi of Algeria.

Other Areas

Afghanistan

The UN Special Mission for Afghanistan, established in 1994 and headed by former Tunisian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Mestiri, continued its efforts to help Afghans resolve their conflict by bringing representatives of the warring factions together to forge a peace process. Fighting persisted through the year, however, and the Special Mission focused on diplomacy among the factions to secure agreement on a temporary cease-fire and a transfer of power to an interim governing council. By year's end, hostilities had produced a *de facto* military stalemate. The United States—in the Security Council, the Friends of Afghanistan group and

elsewhere—strongly supported the work of the Special Mission as well as UN humanitarian agencies.

In December Mestiri briefed the Security Council on his peacemaking efforts. In an oral press statement, the Security Council President underlined the Council's continuing support for the UN Special Mission; called for a cessation of hostilities, in particular the bombing of civilian areas of Kabul; called for a halt to arms shipments to the factions; stressed members' belief that the conflict could be resolved only through negotiations; and called for release of a Russian air crew detained in Kandahar.

The General Assembly, in plenary on December 19, adopted a resolution that, *inter alia*: appealed for international humanitarian assistance; called on factions not to hinder the transport and distribution of emergency humanitarian assistance; supported the UN Special Mission's efforts to facilitate national reconciliation and reconstruction through urgent establishment of a fully representative and broad-based authoritative council; called for a halt of the flow of arms and arms-production related equipment; urged warring factions to cooperate with the council, renounce force and settle political differences through peaceful means; and urged the release of a detained Russian air crew. (Resolution 50/88.)

The United States cosponsored the resolution and issued a statement that underscored the importance of a transfer of power to a broad-based interim council, a nationwide ceasefire, creation of a national security force and formation of an acceptable transitional government. The statement also reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to assist the people of Afghanistan and outlined U.S. contributions to international humanitarian and demining operations in Afghanistan.

Cyprus

The UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was created in March 1964, to help end violence between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. Since the *de facto* division of the island in 1974, UNFICYP has also served as a buffer force between Turkish and Turkish-Cypriot forces on one side and the Greek Cypriot National Guard and Greek troops on the other side. There are approximately 1,500 personnel assigned to UNFICYP; no U.S. personnel participate. On June 23 the UN Security Council (Resolution 1000) unanimously extended UNFICYP's mandate until December 31, 1995. On December 19 the mandate was unanimously extended again (Resolution 1032) until June 30, 1996.

In both resolutions the Security Council expressed concern that there has been little progress towards either a final political solution or a significant reduction in the number of foreign troops on the island. Resolution 1032 also welcomed the humanitarian review undertaken by UNFICYP

regarding the living conditions of the Greek Cypriots and the Maronites living in the northern part of the island, as well as UNFICYP's initiatives in organizing successful bicommunal events.

The Secretary General's Good Office's mission continued contacts with the leaders of the two communities in Cyprus, with the Governments of Greece and Turkey and with interested governments, including the United States, with a view towards a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Georgia

On January 12 the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 971 extending the mandate of the UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) until May 15, 1995. First established in 1993, UNOMIG was expanded in July 1994 to 136 military observers and charged with monitoring the implementation of the May 1994 ceasefire agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz separatists and with observing the Russian CIS peacekeeping force. Four U.S. military observers participate in UNOMIG. By resolution 993 adopted unanimously on May 12, the Security Council extended UNOMIG's mandate until January 12, 1996.

The parties continued for the most part to abide by the ceasefire in 1995. The political talks, under the auspices of the UN Secretary General's Special Representative and with the participation of Russia as facilitator, made little progress toward a comprehensive settlement acceptable to the international community and consistent with Georgian sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Tajikistan

The UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) was established by Security Council resolution 968 of December 16, 1994, to monitor the November 1994 ceasefire agreement between the Government of Tajikistan and the United Tajik Opposition. It was authorized for an initial period of 6 months at a force level of 40 military observers. The Council stipulated that UNMOT would continue beyond February 6, 1995, only if the ceasefire was extended. In the context of the UN-mediated inter-Tajik peace talks, the two sides extended the ceasefire first until April 26, then until May 26. At the UN-mediated fourth round of inter-Tajik talks held at Almaty May 22–June 1, the sides agreed to an extension until August 26.

On June 16 by resolution 999 (adopted unanimously), the Security Council welcomed the fourth round of inter-Tajik talks and the extension of the ceasefire and extended the mandate of UNMOT until December 15 subject to the proviso that the ceasefire remain in force. In addition, the Council authorized the Secretary General to pursue discussion with Afghan authorities on the possible establishment of an UNMOT liaison post in northern Afghanistan, where the Tajik opposition is headquartered.

During indirect talks in August arranged by the Secretary General's special envoy, the two sides extended the ceasefire until February 26, 1996.

In response to the Secretary General's recommendations, the Security Council, in a November 6 statement issued by the Council's President, agreed with the proposal to establish an UNMOT liaison post in northern Afghanistan and authorized the Secretary General to increase UNMOT's military observer strength to 45. By resolution 1030, unanimously adopted on December 14, the Security Council extended UNMOT's mandate to June 15, 1996, again subject to the proviso that the ceasefire remain in effect, but expressed regret at the slow rate of progress toward a political solution to the conflict.

Former Yugoslavia

The United States was heavily involved in Security Council actions related to the former Yugoslavia, supporting UN objectives in Bosnia and Herzegovina and active in organizing NATO support for UNPROFOR forces. The United States led efforts which resulted in the Dayton Peace Agreements, the Basic Agreement for Eastern Slavonia and the deployment of the NATO-led Implementation Force (IFOR) in December. There was continued concern for the victims of the conflict and strong support for the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia in its continuing investigation of war crimes. Security Council resolutions were adopted unanimously except where noted.

In March the Council extended the mandate of the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) until November 30. (Resolution 982.) At the same time, UNPROFOR elements operating in Croatia and along the border between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia were given separate, and slightly different, mandates as the UN Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) (Resolution 981) and the UN Preventive Deployment (UNPREDEP), respectively. (Resolution 983.)

On June 16, after Bosnian Serb forces had taken a number of UNPROFOR members hostage, the Council, with China and Russia abstaining, adopted resolution 998, which established a Rapid Reaction Force for UNPROFOR. In response to the Bosnian Serbs' increased military actions, NATO forces defending UNPROFOR bombed Bosnian Serb positions in August, leading to a ceasefire and, ultimately, to the negotiations in Dayton, Ohio, cochaired by the United States and the EU. These negotiations resulted in the Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and the Basic Agreement on Eastern Slavonia.

In support of the Dayton negotiations, the Council adopted resolutions 1021 and 1022 on November 22, which established respectively a frame-

work for a phased lifting of the arms embargo and conditions for the lifting of economic sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Bosnian Serbs. At the conclusion of the Dayton negotiations, on November 30, the Council adopted separate resolutions extending the mandates of UNCRO and UNPROFOR until early 1996, pending deployment of replacement forces, and UNPREDEP's mandate until May 30, 1996. (Resolutions 1025, 1026 and 1027.)

On December 15 the Council adopted resolution 1031, which terminated UNPROFOR and authorized the deployment of IFOR. It also endorsed the establishment of a civilian implementation program. On December 21 resolution 1035 authorized the creation of an International Police Task Force to be part of that civilian implementation program.

During the year, the Council was also concerned with violations of human rights and humanitarian law in the former Yugoslavia. In July, resolution 1004 condemned the Bosnian Serb capture of the protected area of Srebrenica. In response to reports of massacres in Srebrenica and Zepa, resolution 1010 called on the Bosnian Serbs to allow access for international humanitarian organizations. In November, resolution 1019 noted continued reports of violations of humanitarian law in Serbia and Croatia and called on both parties to cooperate with the International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia and other humanitarian organizations.

The Council also took steps to address the conflict in Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (known collectively as Eastern Slavonia). It is an area in Croatia occupied by Serbian forces during the early stages of the war, which the United Nations called "Sector East." The Serb and Croat parties agreed on November 12, 1995, to the phased reinstitution of Croatian Government control and called on the Security Council to establish a peacekeeping operation, with both civilian and military elements, to oversee the transfer of control to Croatia and to assist with related activities.

Special Political Issues

Security Council Reform

The open-ended working group on Security Council expansion and reform, established by resolution 48/26 of 1993, met periodically throughout 1995, agreeing to continue its work in 1996. In a September report, the working group noted that discussions showed

... there was agreement to expand the Security Council and to review its working methods and other matters related to its functioning in a way that further strengthens its capacity and effectiveness, enhances its representative character and improves its working efficiency. . .

while acknowledging that considerable differences remained on key aspects of expansion.

During the UN general debate, the UN's 50th anniversary special session and the November 13–15 Assembly plenary debate on UN Security Council expansion, speakers generally endorsed Security Council enlargement, but differed widely in emphasis and particulars. In his General Assembly speech, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher said,

We must maintain the effectiveness of the Security Council. Germany and Japan should become permanent members. We should ensure that all the world's regions are fairly represented, without making the Council unwieldy.

In general, states disagreed on the size and composition of an expanded Council, though the low-to-mid 20's and a balance between additional permanent and nonpermanent seats were common reference points. Many states called for the elimination of or restrictions on the use of the veto. Many members favored a more equitable geographic distribution of seats, particularly for developing countries, and some suggested eliminating the Charter clause prohibiting successive terms on the Council. As in 1994, there was widespread sentiment for increased transparency and openness, particularly concerning improved communications and briefings between the Council and Assembly.

Peace and Security

The year 1995 was marked both by a sharp decline in the number of UN peacekeepers in the field (down from about 69,000 on January 1 to about 31,000 on December 31) and by an increase in the level of discipline being applied to the entire peacekeeping decision-making process. Both U.S. and Security Council decision-making on the new peacekeeping operation in Angola, for example, clearly were influenced by the considerations detailed in the policy statement of the Administration issued in 1994 on "reforming multilateral peace operations." The Administration's goal was to reform UN peacekeeping by insisting that questions of cost, size, risk, mandate and duration be answered before operations are started, extended or expanded. This new U.S. approach to peacekeeping—and the Security Council's adoption of similar guidelines—had great impact on the 1995 Security Council resolution that authorized UNAVEM II in Angola, the year's only major new operation outside of the Balkans. The resolution tied the deployment of the infantry elements of the force to implementation by the Angolan parties of specific steps outlined in their peace agreement, serving both to keep pressure on the parties to comply with the agreement and to ensure that UN troops did not deploy prematurely, wasting scarce peacekeeping resources or putting the force into unnecessary danger. Similarly, this prudent approach also brought a

greater degree of discipline to bear on decisions regarding the conduct of other peace operations.

Better choices about peacekeeping arrangements and the decline in the number of peacekeepers in the field have also reduced costs. Total UN peacekeeping expenses peaked between 1994 and 1995; at the end of 1995 the annual total was just over \$3.5 billion. We expect total UN peacekeeping costs in 1996 to be about \$1.8 billion. This reduction in costs, however, comes at a time of general financial crisis at the United Nations, resulting from the failure of members—including the United States—to pay assessments in full or on time. At the end of 1995 the shortfall in member payments was almost \$2.3 billion.

During 1995 the United States continued to work with the United Nations to address another serious threat to international peace and security—the global antipersonnel landmine problem. On March 24 the United States ratified the UN Convention on Conventional Weapons, which contains use restrictions on antipersonnel landmines. For the third year in a row, the United States introduced a consensus resolution (with 111 cosponsors) calling on states to adopt export moratoria on antipersonnel landmines. To date, 28 countries, including the United States, have adopted such moratoria. During 1995 the United States continued to channel financial and technical assistance to a number of landmine-affected countries through UN agencies. The United Nations also agreed to a U.S. suggestion for a major international meeting on demining to help coordinate efforts and increase global awareness of the issue. Held in July 1995 in Geneva, the UN meeting brought together representatives of those nations with landmine problems and of nations that actively seek to help find the solutions. To better coordinate the international demining effort, the meeting's participants cataloged their work around the world, and many pledged additional financial and material support for demining.

Strengthening the Role of the United Nations

The Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization (Charter Committee) held its 20th annual session in March 1995. A resolution adopting the report of the committee's work, as well as resolutions on "UN Model Rules for the Conciliation of Disputes Between States" and "Implementation of Charter Provisions Related to Assistance to Third States Affected by the Application of Sanctions," were debated and adopted during the UN General Assembly Sixth Committee meetings in the fall. The resolutions were subsequently adopted by the General Assembly on December 11. (Resolutions 50/52, 50/50 and 50/51.)

The Charter Committee decided at its March meeting to recommend that members amend the Charter by deleting provisions referring to "enemy states." No specific date for such action was determined. During debate in the Sixth Committee, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea objected to the deletions as they pertain to Japan until such time as Japan apologizes for its World War II actions. Resolution 50/52 on the report of the work of the Charter Committee was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly by a vote of 155 (U.S.) to 0, with 3 abstentions.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the United Nations

The United Nations celebrated its 50th anniversary, with the theme, "We the Peoples of the United Nations . . . United for a Better World," through media displays, seminars, symposia, the issuance of commemorative stamps and coins and numerous activities for youth, including primary school seminars and the convening of a youth plenary. Financing for anniversary events was through a voluntary trust fund which received substantial individual and corporate support.

The United Nations convened a General Assembly Summit on October 22–24, attended by over 150 heads of state/government of member countries in the largest ever gathering of world leaders. President William Clinton made the keynote address, underscoring U.S. support for a reengineered, cost-effective United Nations. The President challenged member states to support UN reform and urged greater international cooperation in meeting transnational threats to peace, stability and citizens' security. Other world leaders addressed, though with widely differing emphases, UN reform, UN Security Council expansion, peacekeeping, development, human rights and the failure of member states to pay their UN dues.

Also in October, UN member states issued a UN50 Declaration, rededicating themselves to the principles and values of the UN Charter and outlining current and future roles, activities and programs for the organization. In September, the Security Council held a commemorative ministerial session, reaffirming the central role of the Council in international peace and security issues.

Disarmament Issues

Disarmament Commission

As mandated by the General Assembly, the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC) provides a subsidiary forum for deliberation on disarmament issues when the Assembly is not in session. The UNDC, operating by consensus, considers and makes recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament, and follows up the relevant decisions and recommendations

of the special sessions devoted to disarmament. The 1995 UNDC deliberated May 15–May 30, and formed working groups to consider three agenda items: “The process of nuclear disarmament in the framework of international peace and security, with the objective of the elimination of nuclear weapons” (Working Group I); “International arms transfers, with particular reference to General Assembly resolution 46/36 H of 6 December 1991” (Working Group II); and “Review of the Declaration of the 1990’s as the Third Disarmament Decade” (Working Group III). Action was completed on two of the agenda items (Nuclear disarmament and Third Disarmament Decade) but, despite several years of discussion, consensus could not be reached on substantive report language. India, Iran and a handful of other Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) states rejected language referring to major disarmament achievements such as the substantial progress made by the United States and the Russian Federation in reducing their nuclear arsenals, and the results of the recently concluded Nonproliferation Treaty Review and Extension Conference. Conversely, these states sought to incorporate report language which they knew could not achieve consensus. As a result, the working group chairmen issued only brief procedural reports on these two topics.

Discussion continued at the 1995 UNDC on International Arms Transfers, but there was no consensus on the scope of the International Arms Transfer issue. Non-aligned countries attempted to focus discussion on the problem of illicit arms trafficking, while the United States sought to focus on the broader scope of this issue. In the end, Working Group II produced a draft report containing heavily bracketed text for consideration by the 1996 UNDC.

Conference on Disarmament

The Conference on Disarmament (CD), located in Geneva, Switzerland, is the single global multilateral disarmament and arms control negotiating forum of the international community. Thirty-eight countries are members, including all five nuclear-weapon states. In 1995, 51 other states participated as observers, 35 of which have applied for full CD membership. The CD operates by consensus and its membership is divided into three regional groups—the Western Group, composed of the United States and its allies, plus Argentina and Sweden; the Eastern Group, composed largely of former Warsaw Pact countries; the G-21, composed of Non-Aligned Movement countries; and one independent member, China. The CD is an autonomous organization, but it receives financial support from the United Nations. It makes an annual report to the General Assembly, whose resolutions often urge the CD to consider specific disarmament matters. The Conference on Disarmament met three times during 1995: January 30–April 7; May 29–July 7; and July 31–September 22. The mood and atmospherics of the 1995 CD session were

greatly influenced by the run-up to the April NPT Renewal and Extension Conference in New York, and the displeasure of some at its outcome.

In both regular and intersessional meetings, the CD's Nuclear Test Ban *Ad Hoc* Committee made significant progress during 1995 toward completion of the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), one of the Administration's highest arms control priorities. A CTBT will constrain the further development of nuclear weapons and support both non-proliferation and nuclear disarmament objectives. Early in 1995, the United States withdrew its proposal for the right to leave the Treaty after 10 years for reasons other than supreme national interests. A breakthrough toward reaching agreement on the CTBT's scope occurred on August 11 when President Clinton announced the U.S. decision to seek a "zero yield" CTBT that would ban any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion. CTBT discussions took place against the backdrop of underground nuclear tests conducted by China and France. These tests were criticized by a number of states at the CD, and the United States expressed its regret at the testing. (The United States and the Russian Federation have observed testing moratoria since September 1992 and October 1990, respectively.) The CTBT working group on legal and institutional issues continued its steady progress to define the organization that will implement the treaty, and to develop a range of other treaty provisions. The verification working group made significant progress in developing a global monitoring system using several technologies (seismic, radionuclide, noble gas and hydroacoustic) to detect surreptitious nuclear tests, and in developing procedures for on-site inspections.

In other developments in Geneva, the CD on March 23 established an *ad hoc* committee to negotiate a multilateral, internationally and effectively verifiable ban on the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. Regrettably, opposition from NAM (G-21) states prevented the appointment of a committee chairman or any committee meetings. Similarly, three *ad hoc* committees that had been established in 1994 (Transparency in Armaments, Negative Security Assurances, and Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space) were not reestablished in 1995 due to an impasse on the CD's agenda caused by the G-21's refusal to permit reestablishment of the Transparency in Armaments *Ad Hoc* Committee. Gridlock ensued when the G-21 linked the CD's agenda to their demand for a new *Ad Hoc* Committee on Nuclear Disarmament. The impasse on expanding the CD's membership moved closer to resolution in 1995 when 23 observer states were admitted in principle on September 21, with the effective date of membership to be determined by consensus at a later date. The United States then tabled a working paper calling for the 23 candidates to assume full membership

immediately, with the proviso that no CD member subject to UN Security Council comprehensive enforcement measures imposed under Chapter VII of the UN Charter (Iraq) would have the right to deny consensus on any decision adopted by the CD. The Conference took no action on the U.S. proposal.

First Committee

The 1995 General Assembly First Committee convened on October 17 and considered disarmament and international security items through November 21. The Committee considered a total of 51 decisions and resolutions, nearly half of which were adopted by consensus. The United States voted yes or joined consensus on 31 resolutions, abstained on 6 and voted no on 11. On December 12 the General Assembly considered and adopted all the resolutions referred to it by the First Committee.

The United States was the primary sponsor of three resolutions (landmine export moratorium, compliance with arms limitation and disarmament agreements, and U.S.-Russian bilateral nuclear negotiations), all of which were adopted. The resolution on antipersonnel landmines was adopted by consensus and attracted broad support, as evidenced by its 111 cosponsors. The compliance resolution was likewise adopted by consensus.

Another notable achievement was consensus adoption of a resolution urging completion of the Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty as soon as possible in 1996. The United Nations also welcomed the completion of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone. The most emotional issue of this session was a nuclear testing resolution which criticized, though not by name, those countries still conducting nuclear tests. The United States abstained because the wording went beyond what the United States could support in tone and content.

Other Issues

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

The 50th UN General Assembly considered one resolution related to the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) in 1995. Resolution 50/27, "International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space," was adopted without a vote by the General Assembly. The resolution renewed the mandate of the COPUOS and set the program of work for it and its Legal and Scientific and Technical Subcommittees. COPUOS and the subcommittees continued their work on questions relating to international cooperation in areas such as meteorology, astronomy and astro-

physics, space transportation, human space flight, planetary exploration and environmental monitoring.

Law of the Sea

The UN Convention on the Law of the Sea was concluded on December 10, 1982, and signed by 159 nations. The United States did not sign the convention because of its objections to provisions dealing with seabed mining (Part XI). On July 28, 1994, the Agreement Relating to the Implementation of Part XI of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea of December 10, 1982, was adopted in New York and has been signed by 79 nations, including the United States. The Agreement incorporates legally binding changes in the deep seabed mining provisions of the convention that satisfactorily address the objections of the United States and other industrialized countries.

In October 1994 the President transmitted the convention for the advice and consent of the Senate to accession and the agreement for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification. Taken together, the convention and the agreement meet a basic and long-standing objective of U.S. oceans policy: conclusion of a comprehensive treaty on the law of the sea that will be respected by all nations. Action by the Senate was still pending at the end of 1995.

The convention entered into force on November 16, 1994, one year after the 60th nation had become a party to it. The Agreement will enter into force after 40 nations, including at least 7 nations that have made substantial investments in seabed mining activities, have become parties to it. As of January 16, 1994, 43 nations have become parties to it, including 3 nations that have made substantial investments in seabed mining activities. The Agreement provides for its provisional application consistent with domestic law pending its entry into force and 125 nations have agreed to provisionally apply the agreement, including Russia and virtually all OECD countries.

Three institutions will be formed under the convention. The first is the International Seabed Authority, with its seat in Kingston, Jamaica. The assembly of the Authority met three times in 1994 and 1995 to address organizational matters, but was not able to complete the formation of the governing council for the Authority. Consultations on elections to the council continued during December, looking toward final action on setting up the council at the next meeting of the Assembly early in 1996. The second is the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, to be located in Hamburg, Germany, and to open for business on October 1, 1996. The organizational arrangements for the Tribunal were considered and agreed upon at the first and second meetings of states parties to the convention in

November 1994 and May 1995. The third institution to be established is the Commission on the Limits of the Continental Shelf.

Trusteeship and Dependent Areas

Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council did not meet in 1995, pursuant to an amendment made in its rules of procedure in 1994 stating that it will meet only at the request of a Council member nation, rather than annually. No such request was made last year.

Decolonization

Chapter XI of the UN Charter sets forth responsibilities of states for the "administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government." These "non-self-governing territories" are considered annually by the Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Committee of 24, or C-24) and by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee). The C-24 makes suggestions and recommendations to the Fourth Committee regarding implementation of UN General Assembly resolution 1514 of 1960 (Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples), specific issues affecting the decolonization process, and the activities of specialized agencies and other UN bodies in those territories.

The United States believes that the mandate of the C-24 largely has been completed and that this Committee should no longer continue to devote time and resources to discussing the so-called "non-self-governing territories" whose peoples have already expressed their views on their desired political status. This would include all of those territories where the United States is the administering power: Guam, American Samoa and the U.S. Virgin Islands. In 1995, in statements in the General Assembly and Fourth Committee, the United States stated its belief that the C-24 should recognize the results of "free and fair elections conducted by the governments of the territory" in considering the status of territories.

In the Special Political and Decolonization Committee, the United States worked with others to amend the "omnibus" resolution which addresses 12 non-self-governing territories. The United States pressed for a total of 40 amendments to this resolution, aimed at correcting factual errors and encouraging the C-24 to consider the situations in certain territories in a new and more practical light. The key amendments were defeated narrowly in Fourth Committee voting.

The 50th UN General Assembly plenary voted on the two decolonization items considered without reference to the Fourth Committee. The

United States voted no on both of these resolutions. Resolution 50/40 on dissemination of information on decolonization was adopted 133 to 3 (U.S.), with 25 abstentions. Resolution 50/39 on the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples was adopted 130 to 4 (U.S.), with 26 abstentions. The United States opposed these resolutions because both perpetuate an outmoded approach to decolonization.

Part 2



Economic and Development Affairs

ECOSOC Reform

As part of a wide-ranging campaign to improve the structure and functions of the United Nations, the United States put forth suggestions for reform of UN efforts in economic and social affairs. These proposals included suggestions for reform of the Economic and Social Council to make it a more effective policy-setting organ and to enhance its ability to coordinate the full range of UN economic and social activities. Specific vehicles for considering improvements in ECOSOC's organization and operations included ongoing efforts to draft an Agenda for Development as well as discussions during the 50th session of the General Assembly on following up resolution 48/162 of 1993 on the revitalization of UN economic and social sectors. The creation in September of an open-ended High-Level Working Group on the Strengthening of the UN System provided a central forum for preparing a detailed blueprint for UN reform, including final recommendations for enhancing ECOSOC. The working group was expected to commence its substantive work early in 1996.

The United States has recommended several steps to improve the way ECOSOC operates. An executive committee of about 15 countries should be created to handle routine business for the Council between its plenary sessions. The plenary meeting should be shortened from its current length of 5 weeks, with greater use of very short special sessions on one or two issues when warranted by developments during the course of the year. ECOSOC's strengthened role as the policy-setting body for UN operational development programs should be further reinforced. The UN Secretary General's Administrative Committee on Coordination, composed of the heads of all major UN bodies and agencies, should report to ECOSOC on the status of and requirements for coordination of UN programs and activities. ECOSOC's numerous subsidiary bodies should be reviewed for relevance and consolidated into a smaller number of better focused commissions and committees. These and other similar measures would make ECOSOC a much more viable forum for addressing international economic and social issues.

Economic and Development Activities

The UN Charter established the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) as the principal organs of the United Nations responsible for the issues covered in this section of the report. The General Assembly usually takes up economic and development issues in its Economic and Financial Committee (Second Committee), but the UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, is another active venue for analysis and discussions. The Economic and Social Council, made up of 54 elected member states, discusses economic and development issues at its regular session and in its subsidiary bodies.

The Second Committee took action on a wide variety of issues in 1995. Particularly notable was adoption by consensus of a U.S.-sponsored resolution on Business and Development that resumes negotiations on an international agreement on illicit payments and promotes private sector and entrepreneurial development. In other areas, a resolution adopted on remedies for the external debt problems of developing countries stressed the need for the indebted countries to implement sound economic policies, a resolution on international trade welcomed the successful resolution of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations and called for trade liberalization to continue, and a review of UN operational activities for development adopted measures that will make these activities more efficient and effective.

The Economic and Social Council held its regular session in Geneva June 26–July 28. Key agenda items included a focus on the development of Africa with countries stressing the need for African countries to create an enabling environment for sustainable development and action to ensure orderly follow-up of global UN conferences.

The UN Conference on Trade and Development is a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly based in Geneva. It provides a forum for its 187 members to engage in policy and analytical discussions on a variety of economic subjects. In 1995 these subjects included commodities, trade and environment, and insurance. Highlights included reviews of the Generalized System of Preferences, Multilaterally Agreed Set of Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices, and the Mid-Term Review of the Program of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s. Much of the organization's effort in 1995 was centered on preparations for its ninth quadrennial ministerial conference scheduled for April/May 1996 in South Africa with the objective of making UNCTAD more relevant and efficient by focusing its activities on a small number of high-priority subjects and rationalizing UNCTAD's intergovernmental mechanisms.

Regional Economic Commissions

The United Nations has five regional economic commissions—Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), and the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). They are charged with “raising the level of economic activity” within their respective regions and “maintaining and strengthening the economic relations” of the countries within their scopes, “both among themselves and with other countries of the world.” The regional commissions are funded out of the regular UN budget, but many of their activities are financed by extrabudgetary grants from bilateral and multilateral donors.

The United States is a member of three of the regional commissions—ECE, ESCAP and ECLAC.

Economic Commission for Europe

The Economic Commission for Europe was established in 1947; it is open to European members of the United Nations (including the Central Asian and Caucasian former U.S.S.R. Republics), plus the United States, Canada, Switzerland and Israel. ECE headquarters are in Geneva.

The ECE’s terms of reference are broad. Current activities and resources focus on five priority areas: trade facilitation, environment, statistics, economic analysis and transport. In the area of trade facilitation, the ECE establishes standards for trade transactions and for the regulations governing trade transactions. The Commission’s EDIFACT program (Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport) established global standards for computerized trade transactions, aimed at permitting increased efficiency and financial savings. In environment, the ECE identifies and promotes regional efforts to address transboundary environmental problems. It has provided a forum for the negotiation, adoption and implementation of important environmental conventions. The United States has supported the Commission’s increased focus on the economies in transition in Central and Eastern Europe, within the framework of ECE’s current mandate and available resources. This focus has become, in practice, a sixth “priority” of the Commission. The ECE continues to hold workshops and seminars in its areas of expertise to support the integration of the economies in transition into the global economy.

The ECE Commission meets annually in Geneva. At the 50th Commission session, held in April 1995, the ECE focused on implementation of the provisions of the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing and increasing technical assistance for the economies in transition. As the year closed, Executive Secretary Yves Berthelot launched a

priorities-setting exercise, aimed at permitting member states to contribute directly to an evaluation of ECE programs and the realignment of resources in view of increasingly tightening resource availability.

Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific

The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, established in 1947, has 49 members in an area stretching from Iran and Azerbaijan in the west to the Cook Islands in the South Pacific and accounting for more than half of the world's population. The United States is 1 of the 10 original members, as are Russia, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. There are 10 associate members, including Guam and American Samoa. ESCAP headquarters are in Bangkok.

ESCAP provides a forum for discussion of development issues, identifies problems of social and economic development, provides technical assistance and advisory services and helps members attract outside assistance. It does not provide grants or loans of its own. Most work is conducted through meetings of the intergovernmental and subsidiary bodies, with an emphasis on a thematic approach. ESCAP places particular importance on sustainable development for developing, least developed, landlocked and Pacific island economies.

The ESCAP Commission meets annually. The theme of the 51st Commission session, held in Bangkok in April 1995, "Strengthening regional cooperation in human resources development, with special reference to the social implications of sustainable economic growth in Asia and the Pacific," served as a springboard for the member states of the region to address ways to implement/redefine policies and programs directly responsive to the initiatives of the International Conference on Population and Development held in September 1994 in Cairo, and the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen in March 1995. ESCAP also served as a staging-ground for regional discussion as a run-up to the September 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women.

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean

The United States belongs to the 41-member Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, established in 1948. Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands are among the six associate members. ECLAC's headquarters are in Santiago, Chile.

ECLAC serves as a regional think tank on development policy, striving to take into account the social aspects of economic development and the interrelationship between economic and social factors. The focus of activities in recent years has been on "changing production patterns with social equity." Once a breeding ground for "dependency" theory and demands for a "New International Economic Order," ECLAC has moved much closer to the economic mainstream in recent years, particularly with

regard to the importance of open markets and the role of the private sector in economic development. ECLAC also provides governments with economic and statistical information and works closely with other regional organizations, such as the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Latin American Economic System (SELA). ECLAC is a part of the tripartite committee (along with the Inter-American Development Bank and the OAS), which was tasked by the heads of government at the Miami Summit of December 1994 to provide the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) working groups with analytical support, technical assistance and relevant studies as requested.

ECLAC meets every other year. While not holding a biennial meeting in 1995, ECLAC organized the regional meetings for the September 1995 Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing and hosted the Fourth Regional Conference on Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean. Like all regional commissions, ECLAC facilitated preparations within the region for the March 1995 World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen.

Economic and Development Bodies and Programs

UN Development Program

The UN Development Program (UNDP) is a voluntary fund that finances the world's largest multilateral program of grant technical assistance to developing countries, with increasing emphasis on the least developed countries and on building national capacity to manage development activities. UNDP is also responsible for coordinating UN-system assistance both at headquarters and in the field. All told, it funds approximately a billion dollars in grant technical assistance per year. It has field offices in 136 countries.

UNDP programs, which are aimed at good governance, reconstruction of war-torn societies and the elimination of poverty, foster a world more congenial to U.S. political, economic and commercial interests. In 1995 the United States contributed \$113 million or 12 percent of total government contributions (\$925 million) to UNDP's core resources, making the United States again UNDP's largest donor. UNDP estimates that it spends about 2 dollars for every dollar it receives in U.S. Government contributions on purchases of U.S. goods and services. Headquartered in New York City, UNDP has always had an American Administrator, currently James Gustave "Gus" Speth.

During 1995 the United States participated in all four meetings of the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board. The Board approved a new resource allocation system that moves UNDP from programming based on country "entitlements" toward a more flexible, "rolling" program that requires countries to compete for funding on the basis of project quality. In 1995

UNDP continued to streamline its operations. By the end of 1995 it had reduced headquarters staff by 24 percent and country offices by 8 percent from 1991 levels.

UN Children's Fund

The UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) was founded in 1946 to meet the emergency needs of children in the aftermath of World War II. It continues to provide emergency assistance for children and mothers affected by natural and man-made disasters in places such as Bosnia, Haiti, Rwanda, the Sudan and Afghanistan. But over the years UNICEF has evolved to become primarily a development agency seeking long-term solutions for needy children and mothers in developing countries around the world. Traditional UNICEF programs have focused on health, nutrition, education and sanitation. Through immunization, oral rehydration and other activities, UNICEF estimates that some 2.5 million fewer children will die in 1996 than in 1990. UNICEF has also come to be seen as the preeminent international advocate on behalf of the world's children, particularly for "children in especially difficult circumstances," that is, those who have been abused, abandoned, exploited or victimized by war and disaster.

In 1995 UNICEF program expenditures totaled approximately \$912 million while income totaled \$1.011 billion, down slightly from 1994. Of this amount, governments contributed \$354 million to general resources, which fund UNICEF's core programs, and \$301 million to supplementary resources, which fund specific projects and emergency operations. As the number of countries in crisis has grown in recent years along with donor contributions for disaster relief, so have emergency interventions taken up an increasing share of UNICEF resources, up to 16 percent in 1995. That year UNICEF also received \$308 million from private, nongovernmental sources, which included \$88 million netted from sales by national committees of greeting cards and related products. Of that figure, the U.S. National Committee, a nongovernmental organization, provided \$13.8 million to UNICEF in 1995. As in 1994, the U.S. Government contributed \$100 million to general resources, making the United States once again UNICEF's largest donor. The U.S. Government also provided \$28.5 million for supplementary and emergency programs in 1995.

The links between UNICEF and the United States are extensive and strong. Both at headquarters and in the field, health and education specialists from UNICEF, the U.S. Government, and American nongovernmental organizations work together on child survival and developmental activities. In 1995 UNICEF employed 1,391 international professionals, 13 percent of them Americans, and it purchased about \$53 million in supplies, equipment and services from U.S. firms. The United States continues to be represented on UNICEF's Executive Board, which meets four times a year in New York City where UNICEF is headquartered. Marion Wright Edel-

man of the Children's Defense Fund led the U.S. Delegation to the Board's annual meeting in June.

In January 1995 James P. Grant, UNICEF's Executive Director for more than a decade, passed away. In April then-Director of the Peace Corps Carol Bellamy was appointed the new Executive Director. She, like all her predecessors, is American. In her first year on the job she has given high priority to management excellence aimed at improving the effectiveness, efficiency and administration of UNICEF programs in the 130-plus countries throughout the world where it operates.

World Food Program

The World Food Program (WFP) is the UN system's principal vehicle for multilateral food aid, including emergency food intervention and grant development assistance. Established in 1963 in Rome under UN and FAO auspices, WFP uses commodities and cash provided by donor countries to support social and economic development, protracted refugee and displaced persons projects, and emergency food assistance in natural disaster or man-made crisis situations. It fed 57 million people in 1995. With strong U.S. support, WFP has established working relationships with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). Aid for long-standing complex emergencies (particularly in the former Soviet Union, former Yugoslavia and sub-Saharan Africa) continues to strain WFP's oversubscribed resources. As a result, WFP currently spends over two-thirds of its resources on emergency and other humanitarian relief projects, leaving less than one-third for development activities. WFP development projects seek to improve agricultural production, rural infrastructure, nutrition and the environment. Mother-child and school feeding interventions are aimed at improving nutrition and quality of life of the most vulnerable people at critical times in their lives. Food-for-work projects help build infrastructure and promote the self-reliance of the poor through labor-intensive programs.

WFP operates exclusively from voluntary contributions of commodities and cash donated by governments. For 1995 WFP garnered \$1.6 billion, two-thirds contributed as commodities and one-third in cash. The United States gave almost a third: \$486 million in commodities and transport costs, consisting largely of \$428 million in U.S. AID-administered Public Law 480 (Farm Bill) Title II funds, an additional \$15.5 from other AID resources, and \$37.4 million via the State Department. Catherine Bertini, WFP's first American and first woman Executive Director, will complete her first term in March 1997.

The United States has been a permanent member of WFP's governing board, the Committee on Food Aid (CFA) Policies and Programs, which held its final sessions during 1995. The 39th session in May was held against a backdrop of declining donor resources, and burgeoning emergency and refugee populations. The United States encouraged the organi-

zation to focus on its comparative advantage in relief and rehabilitation instead of development, which is probably best handled elsewhere in the UN system. WFP's intention to restrict its development assistance to the poorest of the poor was well received, as was its compliance with important external auditor recommendations.

At November's 40th (and last—see below) CFA, delegates were impressed by the degree to which WFP has optimized the effectiveness of limited resources, rather than expanding demands on donors. The efficiencies attained by WFP now allow for a flat administrative budget, despite increased programs. CFA deliberations suggested that upwardly mobile nations should assume WFP's work within their borders. Nevertheless, WFP's pending departure from 20 or more nations will be difficult. WFP's own fiscal health was reinforced by approval of a resource regime which includes program support for every ton of food delivered. The CFA accepted the UN-coordinated country program approach to better target the static resources anticipated, and WFP was encouraged to formalize its relations with other UN agencies and selected NGOs, in accord with three ECOSOC resolutions. Representatives paved the way for the CFA's 1996 transformation into a UN-standard 36-member executive board, which will retain regional and economic balance among its membership.

UN Population Fund

The UN Population Fund (UNFPA) is the leading multilateral source of assistance for population programs in over 140 countries throughout the world. UNFPA areas of focus include reproductive health care; family planning; information and education about population issues; data collection and analyses; and activities linking population issues with women in development and environmental objectives. UNFPA projects create awareness among policy-makers and the public at large about the effects of rapid population growth on unsustainable economic development. UNFPA promotes the principle of voluntarism in population programs and opposes coercive population measures. It does not fund, condone or promote abortion as a method of family planning.

The UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board governs UNFPA, providing policy guidance, reviewing UNFPA programs and operations, and setting funding and staffing levels. As one of 36 members of the UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board, the United States participates actively in the work of UNFPA. In 1995 the Executive Board approved continued support for the UNFPA Global Initiative on Contraceptive Requirements and Logistics Management and the establishment of a revolving fund to enable UNFPA to respond more effectively to emergency requests for contraceptive supplies. UNFPA's program in China ended in 1995 with UNFPA and China unable to come to agreement on a new program. The United States opposes any new UNFPA program for China.

In 1995 the United States contributed \$35 million to UNFPA, making it the fourth largest contributor. Total UNFPA expenditures in 1995 were about \$230 million. In 1995 UNFPA spent \$13 million for U.S. goods and services. Out of a total professional staff of 162, 18 are American citizens.

Human Settlements

The 58-member UN Commission on Human Settlements, established by the UN General Assembly in 1977, serves as the governing body for the UN Center for Human Settlements, headquartered in Nairobi, Kenya. The Center's mandate includes coordinating all human settlements activities within the UN system, executing technical assistance projects, performing research and serving as the focal point for information exchange. A major focus of the Center's activities in recent years has been the housing and urban indicators program. The Commission, at its 15th biennial meeting in Nairobi April 25–May 1, reviewed substantive preparations for the Habitat II Conference, discussed the status of implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and approved the Center's proposed work program and budget for 1996–1997 (\$24.7 million). Controversy arose at the 15th session of the Commission over whether a "human right to adequate housing" existed, with the U.S. Delegation arguing strongly against this attempt to create a new international human right, particularly in that forum. No consensus could be reached, and the question was deferred to the 16th session of the Commission in 1997.

In resolution 47/180, adopted by consensus on December 22, 1992, the UN General Assembly decided to convene a second UN Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II), to be held in Istanbul in June 1996. Coming 20 years after the first Habitat Conference in Vancouver, Habitat II is expected to make new recommendations for national action in the field of human settlements, as well as produce recommendations for bilateral and multilateral assistance policies and programs in the housing and urban sectors. At the second substantive meeting of the Preparatory Committee, held in Nairobi April 24–May 5, participating delegations began to draft the Statement of Principles and Commitments and the Global Plan of Action, which are expected to be the major outcomes of the Conference. To expedite the drafting process, a small 16-member informal drafting group was established. It held two intersessional meetings in 1995, in Nairobi in July and in Paris in October, to advance work on the final document prior to the third and final meeting of the Preparatory Committee in New York in February 1996. The United States participated actively in the work of these meetings.

Part 3



Human Rights and Social Issues

Human Rights

UN Human Rights Commission

The UN Human Rights Commission (UNHRC), which met in Geneva January 30–March 10, is the principal organ in the United Nations for achieving the Charter purpose of promoting respect for human rights. It is composed of 53 members, including the United States, elected for 3-year terms. Ambassador Geraldine Ferraro led the U.S. Delegation.

The 51st session was the second regular session following the creation of the post of High Commissioner for Human Rights. The United States cosponsored a resolution on strengthening the Center for Human Rights. The United States also worked with like-minded delegations to persuade the Commission to rationalize the agenda: removing out-dated items on apartheid in South Africa, grouping resolutions on similar topics into a comprehensive omnibus resolution, and biennializing certain thematic resolutions. The United States hopes that these reforms may make future meetings shorter and more efficient.

The United States drafted and successfully achieved Commission support for resolutions detailing human rights violations in Cuba, adopted 22 (U.S.) to 8, with 23 abstentions, and Sudan, adopted 33 (U.S.) to 7, with 10 abstentions. The United States also won support for an omnibus resolution condemning gross violations of human rights in the former Yugoslavia, adopted 44 (U.S.) to 0, with 7 abstentions. Additionally, the United States presented a positive resolution on the Middle East Peace Process that was adopted 50 (U.S.) to 0, with 0 abstentions. The United States also defeated a resolution tabled by Cuba condemning human rights violations in the United States, and was able to convince other delegations that this was a misguided Cuban attempt to use the UNHRC for bilateral propaganda purposes.

The United States joined the EU in strongly lobbying for a resolution condemning Chinese human rights violations. Although the United States successfully fought off a Chinese resolution, which would have allowed

“no action” on the subject (vote was 22 to 22 (U.S.), with 9 abstentions), the U.S./EU resolution narrowly failed (20 (U.S.) in favor to 21 against, with 12 abstentions). The United States worked closely with like-minded delegations to adopt resolutions condemning gross violations of human rights in Burma, Iran, Iraq, Burundi and Rwanda, as well as a resolution noting human rights advances in Haiti, and to develop a consensus statement by the Chairman on the situation of human rights in Chechnya. The United States was disappointed that an EU draft resolution on the situation of human rights in Nigeria did not gain sufficient Commission support. Although the United States cosponsored the draft resolution and lobbied other countries, the resolution failed on a vote of 17 (U.S.) in favor to 21 against, with 15 abstentions. During Commission discussions on indigenous rights, the United States fought to gain a greater voice for indigenous organizations. The Commission ultimately agreed to establish special procedures allowing tribal governments to participate in discussions on the nature of indigenous rights. Later in November 1995, 11 American indigenous groups were invited to contribute to working-group discussions on an international covenant for indigenous rights.

Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities

The UN Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities met in Geneva for its 47th session July 31–August 25. Independent Expert Linda Chavez participated for the United States, ending her term on the Subcommission. The Subcommission considered cases filed by individuals and nongovernmental organizations against countries alleged to display patterns of consistent violations of human rights. In addition to the confidential country proceedings, the Subcommission produced resolutions on the situation in the Middle East, Iraq, Rwanda, Colombia, Guatemala, Yugoslavia, Burundi, Iran and Turkey.

General Assembly

During the 50th UN General Assembly (September 19–December 23), the United States played a leading role in obtaining passage of updated resolutions addressing country-specific situations. High points of the 50th General Assembly were the U.S.-sponsored resolutions on the former Yugoslavia adopted 144 (U.S.) to 1, with 20 abstentions (Resolution 50/193); on Cuba adopted 66 (U.S.) to 22, with 78 abstentions (Resolution 50/198); and on the situation of human rights in Sudan adopted 94 (U.S.) to 15, with 54 abstentions. (Resolution 50/197.) The United States drafted a positive Middle East resolution which passed in plenary by a vote of 148 (U.S.) to 4, with 1 abstention. (Resolution 50/21.) The United States also worked with the EU to gain widespread support for a strong text condemning human rights violations in Nigeria, including the November execu-

tions of Ken Saro-Wiwa and eight colleagues. The resolution, cosponsored by 57 countries, was approved in plenary by a vote of 101 (U.S.) to 14, with 47 abstentions, thus reversing the disappointing results of the UNHRC. (Resolution 50/199.)

The United States also drafted a resolution on electoral assistance, which passed by a vote of 156 (U.S.) to 0, with 15 abstentions. (Resolution 50/185.) The United States cosponsored a number of thematic resolutions including those on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights; the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance; and the rights of minorities. The United States continued efforts to biennialize resolutions.

The United States continued its strong participation in UN human rights mechanisms throughout 1995. The Commission and General Assembly provided opportunities for the United States to highlight its concern over continued violations of human rights in a number of countries. Independent Expert Linda Chavez echoed that message at the Subcommission. Ninety-three resolutions on human rights issues were passed by the UNHRC; the UN General Assembly passed approximately 45. Resolutions addressing specific violations emphasized to offending countries that the international community will not stop its scrutiny of abuses. Thematic resolutions allowed the United States to enunciate policy goals on supporting the Human Rights Center and the High Commissioner for Human Rights, providing electoral assistance to countries interested in free and fair elections, denouncing violence against women and supporting the Beijing women's conference, and eliminating prejudice, racism and intolerance.

Status of Women

Commission on the Status of Women

The 39th session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) met in New York March 15–April 7 as the final preparatory meeting for the Fourth World Conference on Women. After 3 1/2 weeks of negotiations, the CSW produced a document with many issues still open, particularly on women's health, human rights and institutional arrangements for implementation.

One of the goals of the U.S. Delegation was to promote the advancement and empowerment of women by building on gains made at recent UN conferences. The United States provided leadership on: human rights of women, including actions to eliminate violence against women; a life-span approach to health and education; efforts to balance work and family responsibilities of both women and men; economic security; the importance of the participation of the nongovernmental sector as partners in building communities—locally, nationally and internationally; and the full

participation of women in political and economic decision-making. For the first time since the Commission was established in 1946, the United States was not a member. Although the United States participated actively in the work of the Commission, including speaking during the debates, and drafting, negotiating and cosponsoring meeting outcomes, the United States could not vote on resolutions.

The United States championed the cause of nongovernmental organizations throughout the preparatory process and the Fourth World Conference on Women. The United States pressed for a fair, open, transparent and consistent accreditation process; served on a working group formed by the CSW chair to review the question of NGOs not recommended for accreditation; and drafted and cosponsored a resolution entitled "Accreditation of nongovernmental organizations to the Fourth World Conference on Women," which established a review mechanism for NGOs and extended the deadline for applications for accreditation to the World Conference. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 40 to 0, with 1 abstention (China).

On April 21 the General Assembly met to take action on the resolution. "Accreditation of nongovernmental organizations to the Fourth World Conference on Women" (Resolution 49/243) was adopted by a vote of 86 (U.S.) to 0, with 1 abstention.

In addition to serving as the final preparatory committee meeting, the CSW also carried out its regular work. It recommended to ECOSOC the adoption of three draft resolutions and one draft decision. The CSW also adopted nine resolutions and four decisions that did not require action by ECOSOC. All resolutions and decisions were adopted by consensus, except for "Rape and abuse of women in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia," which was adopted by a vote of 35 to 1, with 5 abstentions; and "Release of women and children who have been taken hostage in armed conflicts and imprisoned," which was adopted by a vote of 27 to 0, with 14 abstentions.

The Commission adopted, for the first time by consensus, the resolution introduced by the G-77 entitled "Palestinian women." Because the United States was not a member of the CSW, it could not call for a vote.

The United States cosponsored four resolutions: "Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat," "Integration of women in the Middle East peace process," "Mainstreaming the human rights of women," and "Rape and abuse of women in the areas of armed conflict in the former Yugoslavia."

Economic and Social Council Consideration

On May 4 the Council elected the United States to the Commission on the Status of Women for a 4-year term beginning January 1, 1996.

The Council considered the advancement of women under agenda item 5(e). It took action on three resolutions recommended by the Commission on the Status of Women. "Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat," and "Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women" were adopted by consensus. The United States called for a vote on the resolution entitled "Palestinian women," because of one-sided unbalanced criticism of Israel. It was adopted by a vote of 43 to 1 (U.S.), with 4 abstentions.

The Council also adopted the draft decision entitled "Report of the Commission on the Status of Women on its 39th session and provisional agenda and documentation for the 40th session of the Commission."

The Council adopted a decision relating to resolution 39/9 of the Commission on the Status of Women entitled "Women in agriculture and rural development" and adopted a resolution entitled "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women."

During its session, the Council decided to accredit to the Fourth World Conference on Women all but 11 of the nongovernmental organizations recommended by the World Conference Secretariat.

Informal Consultations on the Draft Platform for Action

Because so much of the language of the draft Platform for Action remained in dispute after the March preparatory committee meeting, the United Nations convened informal consultations in New York, July 31–August 4, to resolve language on: "resources," "institutional arrangements," "macroeconomic policies," "human rights" and "diversity."

The United States participated in the informal consultations, which made substantial progress. The product of the informal consultations was transmitted to the Fourth World Conference on Women and was adopted at its opening session.

Fourth World Conference on Women

The Fourth World Conference on Women took place September 4–15, in Beijing. The purpose of the Conference was to review and appraise the advancement of women since 1985, the year of the previous world conference on women and to mobilize women and men from the grassroots to the policy-making levels to work together to advance the status of women.

At the Fourth World Conference on Women, UN member states joined consensus in adopting a Platform for Action that concludes that empowerment of women, through investing in their health and education, eliminat-

ing violence and discrimination against them, and ensuring their access to all levels of political and economic life, is not simply a matter of social justice, but is a pragmatic necessity for the well-being and advancement of the family, community, nation and the world.

The United States sent a strong, bipartisan delegation to Beijing, about equally composed of government officials and nongovernmental public members and private sector advisors. Ambassador Madeleine K. Albright, U.S. Permanent Representative to the United Nations, led the 45-member delegation. First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton, honorary chair of the U.S. Delegation, delivered strong human rights statements at both the Conference and the parallel nongovernmental forum. The leadership of the delegation consisted of Donna Shalala, Secretary of Health and Human Services, as co-chair; Under Secretary for Global Affairs Timothy Wirth, as alternate chair; former Congresswoman Marjorie Margolies-Mezvinsky, as deputy chair; and as vice-chairs, former Assistant to the President Veronica Biggins, Ambassador to the UN Human Rights Commission Geraldine Ferraro and former Governor of New Jersey Thomas Kean.

During the preparatory process, Australia made a proposal that the Fourth World Conference on Women be a "Conference of Commitments and Actions by States" and that member states be invited to announce their priorities and/or commitments at the Conference.

In response to Australia's proposal, approximately half of the 189 delegations to the Conference, including the United States, announced specific concrete actions they intended to take in their own countries to "Bring Beijing Home."

Among the commitments announced by the United States was the establishment of an Interagency Council on Women to oversee implementation of the Platform. The United States also announced that it was taking specific actions to improve women's personal safety, health, employment and economic well-being; and the United States reaffirmed its commitment to pursue ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

General Assembly Consideration

The General Assembly considered nine resolutions under the agenda item on the Advancement of Women and adopted them by consensus: "Proposed merger of the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women and the UN Development Fund for Women" (Resolution 50/162), "International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women" (Resolution 50/163), "Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat" (Resolution 50/164), "Improvement of the situation of women in rural areas" (Resolution 50/165), "The role of the UN Development Fund for Women in eliminating violence against

women" (Resolution 50/166), "Traffic in women and girls" (Resolution 50/167), "Violence against women migrant workers" (Resolution 50/168), "Amendment to article 20, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women" (Resolution 50/202), and "Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action." (Resolution 50/203.) In addition, the General Assembly adopted by consensus resolution 50/104 entitled "Women in development." The United States cosponsored resolutions 50/164 and 50/166.

Crime Prevention and Control

The fourth session of the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice met in Vienna, May 29–June 9. The United States succeeded in imposing budgetary discipline and creation of a mechanism for program management and oversight. Our goals of avoiding excessive politicization of the UN crime program over the terrorism issue and of limiting the number of resolutions flowing through the Commission after the Crime Congress in Cairo were also met.

The United States sponsored three resolutions at the Commission, all of which were adopted by consensus. The first was a call for effective action against the organized smuggling of illegal migrants, which was based upon language contained in General Assembly resolution 48/102 of December 20, 1993, and followed up on a U.S. resolution adopted at the 1994 session of the Crime Commission. (Draft Resolution E/CN.15/1995/L.4/Rev.1.) The second (Draft Resolution E/CN.15/1995/L.5) announced a pilot project with the Helsinki Regional UN Institute serving as a clearing house for criminal justice training projects in Central and Eastern Europe. These two were adopted without great difficulty and were recommended to and adopted by the Economic and Social Council. (Resolutions 1995/10 and 1995/12.)

The third, however, encountered significant resistance. This resolution (Draft Resolution E/CN.15/1995/L.14/Rev.1) intended to give teeth to the mandates set forth in Commission resolution 1/1, which set forth principles of strategic management to ensure that the crime prevention program set priorities that would enable it to accomplish tangible results on a realistic number of activities. It proposed a mechanism to prevent setting up new unfunded mandates, required that the sponsoring state and/or the UN Secretariat provide project data and program budget implications for all proposed resolutions, defined the tasks to be carried out, provided a timetable for completion, identified the responsible UN entity and pointed out any duplicate activities, the funding source and the anticipated outcome. (Commission Resolution 4/3.)

For the first time, under the terms of the 1992 decision by ECOSOC to establish the Crime Commission, transferring to governments the issues previously considered by independent experts, the Ninth UN Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, meeting in Cairo April 29–May 8, 1995, reported its recommendations to the Commission rather than to the UN General Assembly. The Commission adopted an omnibus resolution designed to implement the recommendations of the Congress. (Draft Resolution E/CN.15/1995/L.13/Rev.1.) The draft resolution was recommended to the Economic and Social Council and was adopted as resolution 1995/27.

Drug Abuse Control

The UN International Drug Control Program (UNDCP) and the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), based in Vienna, are the primary UN organs addressing the global drug threat. In 1995 UNDCP operated country and regional programs in 65 countries, addressing all supply and demand aspects of the illicit drug trade. U.S. Representatives participated in meetings of the 53-member UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in March and December, as well as drug-related meetings of ECOSOC in July and the UN General Assembly in October. The issue was given special prominence as a growing security threat at the UN General Assembly by President Clinton, in his address on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations.

The 1995 budget for UNDCP, a voluntarily funded program with UN regular budget support, was \$83.8 million. The U.S. contribution, provided by the Department of State's Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Matters, was \$5.9 million for programs primarily in key heroin producing areas in South and South East Asia. Of the 128 professional staff of UNDCP, 13 positions were held by Americans.

At the CND, the United States presented resolutions to target money laundering, control of precursor and essential chemicals, and maritime interdiction cooperation, and helped advance proposals on demand reduction, illicit drug crop eradication and coordination of UN drug control activities. A call for a global drug conference, as proposed by the Governments of Mexico and Colombia, was the subject of debate at the CND and the UN General Assembly. The conference proposal was strongly opposed by the United States for financial and substantive reasons, and action was deferred to meetings in 1996.

Coordinating UN Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Relief Assistance

At the 50th General Assembly, subitems under the agenda item on "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief of the United Nations, including special economic assistance" included

strengthening the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance. The General Assembly had before it a report from the Secretary General (A/50/203), which described the challenges of coordination, the capacity of the UN humanitarian system, and the challenges of prevention and preparedness. The report also put forward a number of recommendations, including using interest from the Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF) to deploy officers from the UN Security Coordinator's office to make adequate security arrangements from the outset of a crisis, establishing a separate funding window within the CERF to fund immediate rehabilitation activities, and asking member states to replenish the CERF to cover advances that have been outstanding for more than a year (\$6.12 million).

The General Assembly also reviewed efforts undertaken by member states and the UN system to establish and utilize national volunteer corps in providing emergency humanitarian relief and assisting with relief to development activities (the "White Helmets" initiative). A key U.S. priority over the last several years has been to enhance the coordination of UN emergency relief efforts. The creation of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) was strongly supported by the United States. The U.S. Delegation worked closely with other member states to ensure that the General Assembly did not negotiate a separate decision from the one adopted on this topic at the 1995 regular session of ECOSOC, but simply took note of that decision. Specifically, ECOSOC decision 1995/56 recognized the differences and limitations in the capacity of UN humanitarian agencies to respond to emergencies and urged the governing bodies of the relevant agencies to review during the 1995–1997 period issues concerning the role and operational responsibilities as well as the operational and financial capacities of their respective organizations. These agencies were also asked by ECOSOC to include in their reports to its 1996 substantive session a section on their progress in this regard.

To facilitate the review process by the relevant governing bodies, ECOSOC provided an indicative list of issues for consideration. This list includes:

- The need to take specific measures to strengthen local capacity and coping mechanisms;
- Clarifying the role and operational responsibilities of each specific organization in humanitarian situations relating to prevention, preparedness, response, rehabilitation, and recovery and development;
- Identifying the relationship between the allocation of resources and life-saving needs, prevention, preparedness and recovery;
- Developing operative memoranda of understanding (MOUs);
- Strengthening the operational and financial capacity of each organiza-

tion to respond to an emergency in a timely and effective manner; and

- Identifying the implications of participating under the coordination mandate of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs (DHA) and its consolidated appeal process.

The U.S. Delegation, supported by a majority of member states, did not endorse the recommendations contained in the Secretary General's report regarding the expanded use of the CERF, replenishment of the CERF or the creation of a \$30 million window within the CERF for rehabilitation activities. The U.S. Delegation argued that the purpose of the CERF was to remain focused on immediate emergency response needs and that agencies were responsible for reimbursing the CERF in order to preserve the revolving nature of the fund. The U.S. Delegation, however, did support other recommendations contained in the report, in particular the recommendation urging governments to establish and utilize national volunteer corps in support of the White Helmets initiative.

UN High Commissioner for Refugees

Executive Committee Action

The High Commissioner's continued efforts to develop a more effective resource management system, allocate sufficient resources to implement the recommendations of the working group on refugee women and children, develop an environment-sensitive approach to managing refugee assistance, and strengthen the coordination of UN humanitarian assistance were among the key issues discussed at the 46th session of the Executive Committee (Excom) of UNHCR. The United States achieved an important objective with the creation of a mechanism for Excom review of UNHCR's policy on funding the overhead costs of NGO implementing partners. The Excom approved a 1996 general program budget of \$445.3 million, took note of a preliminary 1996 special program budget of \$324.8 million and approved revised financial regulations. It was also agreed that the Standing Committees of the Excom on International Protection (SCIP) and Administration and Finance (SCAF) would be combined into one single Standing Committee of the Whole to meet quarterly on protection and management issues.

General Assembly Consideration

Three resolutions related to refugees were adopted by consensus at the 50th General Assembly: "Assistance to refugees, returnees and displaced persons in Africa" (Resolution 50/149), "Assistance to unaccompanied refugee minors" (Resolution 50/150) and a "Comprehensive consideration and review of the problems of refugees, returnees, displaced persons and related migratory movements" (Resolution 50/151). The United States cosponsored the omnibus resolution on the "Office of UN High Commis-

sioner for Refugees" (Resolution 50/152), which specifically calls for a more concerted response by the international community to the needs of the internally displaced, condemns all forms of ethnic violence and intolerance which are among the major causes of forced displacements and impede durable solutions to refugee problems, and recognizes the importance of the introduction of Russian as an official language of the Excom.

World Social Situation

Following three preparatory sessions in 1994–1995, the United States participated in the World Summit for Social Development in Copenhagen March 6–12, 1995. Representatives of 186 countries (including 117 heads of state or government) and over 800 nongovernmental organizations participated in the Social Summit.

The Commission for Social Development (CSD), a 32-member subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), held its 34th session in April, focusing on the implementation and follow-up of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Program of Action.

The 50th General Assembly and, particularly, the Third Committee discussions on social development provided an opportunity for countries to comment on the World Summit for Social Development and its follow-up as well as issues relating to older persons, persons with disabilities, youth, family and literacy.

World Summit for Social Development

The Copenhagen Declaration and Program of Action puts people at the center of development and focuses upon establishing an enabling environment for social development in order to eradicate poverty, to expand productive employment and reduce unemployment and to promote social integration. The Social Summit broke new ground with a specific commitment to equality for women, paving the way for the forward-looking human rights action plan of the Fourth World Conference on Women. At the Summit, First Lady Hillary Clinton announced the Women and Girls Education Initiative and Vice President Al Gore announced the New Partnerships Initiative, both of which will be funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (U.S.AID).

While the Social Summit reaffirmed that national governments have the primary responsibility for development, it acknowledged that goals cannot be achieved by states acting alone. In that regard, the Summit called for increased funding for foreign assistance by governments, nongovernmental organizations and multinational financial institutions as well as reordering priorities for the use of existing resources.

The United States reserved on sections related to increased funding but did commit to work to accelerate the development of Africa and the less-developed countries.

Throughout discussions in the Second and Third Committees and in the 50th General Assembly, the U.S. Delegation found it necessary to reaffirm its definition of “sustained economic growth” to refer to “growth in the context of sustainable development” consistent with paragraph six of the Copenhagen Declaration as follows:

We are deeply convinced that economic development, social development and environmental protection are interdependent and mutually reinforcing components of sustainable development, which is the framework for our efforts to achieve a higher quality of life for all people. Equitable social development that recognizes empowering the poor to utilize environmental resources sustainably is a necessary foundation for sustainable development. We also recognize that broad-based and sustained economic growth in the context of sustainable development is necessary to sustain social development and social justice.

The U.S. plenary statement on follow-up to the Social Summit, delivered to the UN General Assembly by the U.S. Representative to ECOSOC on December 8, highlighted the initiatives announced by the First Lady and Vice President at the Summit as well as the activities U.S. AID is implementing in line with the commitments of the Summit.

In resolution 50/161, “Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development,” the General Assembly reaffirmed the commitments made in Copenhagen, called upon a revitalized CSD to oversee follow-up to the Social Summit and decided to hold a special session of the General Assembly in the year 2000 for an overall review of implementation. The resolution was adopted, without a vote, on December 22.

Older Persons

The United States considers the global implications of aging to be one of the most important issues in UN social affairs. Resolution 50/141, “International Year of Older Persons: Towards a society for all ages,” confirmed the designation of 1999 as the International Year of Older Persons and was adopted, without a vote, on December 21.

Persons with Disabilities

The United States is among the leaders in implementing full integration of persons with disabilities and considers this issue of major importance. The U.S. Delegation to the Social Summit included disabled members and ensured that the needs of disabled persons were included in the Copenhagen Declaration and Program of Action. Resolution 50/144,

“Towards full integration of persons with disabilities in society: Implementation of the Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and of the Long-Term Strategy to Implement the World Program of Action Concerning Disabled Persons in the Year 2000 and Beyond,” was adopted, without a vote, on December 21.

Youth

October 26–27 of the 50th General Assembly were devoted to youth in recognition of the 10th anniversary of the International Youth Year. The United States was among the dozen or so countries that included a youth delegate in its delegation. The youth delegate delivered the U.S. statement on October 26, highlighting the hopes of youth as well as outlining U.S. programs promoting the development of youth. Resolution 50/81, “World Program of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond,” was finally adopted, without a vote, on December 14. The U.S. Delegation provided a written explanation of its disappointment with the process and final document, which did not adequately address family values.

Family and Literacy

The United States places a high priority on the family and literacy. Two resolutions were adopted, without a vote, on December 21—resolution 50/142, “Follow-up to the International Year of the Family,” and resolution 50/143, “Progress made and problems encountered in the struggle against illiteracy: a mid-decade review.”

Part 4



Science, Technology and Research

UN Environment Program

The UN Environment Program (UNEP) is responsible for catalyzing global action to deal with a range of critical problems from depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer to protection of biological diversity to marine pollution.

In 1995 the U.S. contribution to UNEP was reduced from \$21 million in 1994 to \$15 million in 1995 in the view that UNEP could perform its core functions with reduced funding levels by implementing efficiency gains and eliminating programs best undertaken by other UN agencies. The 18th Governing Council (May 1995) agreed to reduce UNEP's core budget from \$120 million for the 1994–1995 biennium to \$90 million for the 1996–1997 biennium. (Resolution 18/42.) It endorsed, with U.S. support, a major reorganization of the UNEP Secretariat designed to eliminate duplication and improve operating efficiency by reducing the number of program areas from 12 to 5 (Resolution 18/2) and by giving greater emphasis to regional programs. (Resolution 18/38 B.) Finally, the Governing Council reiterated that UNEP should concentrate on its core functions while shedding those programs that fall outside its core areas. (Resolution 18/1.)

The Governing Council endorsed the initiation of multilateral negotiations on a convention on the prior informed consent for the trade in certain hazardous chemicals to facilitate adequate risk assessment by importing countries. (Resolution 18/12.) The Council also agreed on a process for an international assessment of the hazards posed to human health and the environment from the use of 12 persistent organic pollutants (POPs), such as DDT and other pesticides. (Resolution 18/32.) Action to address the use of POPs will benefit U.S. citizens because, while most of them are banned in the United States, they can be ingested through fish and other protein sources and through atmospheric migration to U.S. territory.

From October 30–November 3, the United States hosted a UNEP-sponsored intergovernmental conference that adopted the Global Program of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-Based

Activities (called for by Resolution 18/31). Proposed actions include: identifying and sharing information on what works in dealing with land-based impacts; building national capacity for effective action; mobilizing financial resources in support of such action; and involving the relevant UN agencies and other institutions in implementation to facilitate effective national and regional action in response to threats to coastal waters and their resources.

UN Commission on Sustainable Development

The Commission on Sustainable Development, a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council, was established in 1993 to review the implementation of outcomes from the UN Conference on Environment and Development, especially the comprehensive set of recommendations known as Agenda 21. The Commission held its third session April 11–28 in New York. In keeping with its multiyear program of work, the Commission reviewed actions taken in response to the chapters of Agenda 21 that deal with land management issues, including deforestation, desertification, mountain ecosystems, sustainable agriculture, biodiversity and biotechnology. Chapters on poverty alleviation, demographics, decision-making and science for sustainable development also received attention. In addition, annual reviews took place of financing, technology transfer, production and consumption, and major groups as related to environmental sustainability.

The most significant result of the Commission's third session was a decision to set up an *Ad Hoc* Intergovernmental Panel on Forests, open to all UN member states, to assess progress on implementation of the forest principles elucidated by the UN Conference on Environment and Development as well as the chapter on forests in Agenda 21. The panel, which began to meet and organize its work in the fall of 1995, will develop proposals for action on a range of issues for consideration by the Commission at its fifth session in 1997, and will consider whether a legally binding international convention on forests is advisable or necessary. Other highlights of the meeting involved voluntary presentations by a number of countries on their experiences in working out and applying comprehensive national sustainable development strategies or devising and implementing sustainable agriculture policies and programs. The United States also obtained the Commission's endorsement of the U.S.-initiated effort to reduce the use of lead in gasoline, and secured support for the International Coral Reef Initiative launched by the United States and seven other countries.

Protection of World Climate

The first meeting of the conference of the parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UN/FCCC), which provides a global forum for nations to decide how to respond to the evolving science of climate change, was held in Berlin in April 1995. In December 1995 the

Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released its comprehensive “Second Assessment Report,” describing the state of understanding on climate change, including science, impacts, possible response options and economics.

The FCCC parties, responding to the growing scientific consensus about the importance of the climate change problem, agreed that efforts to date were but a first step toward reaching the convention’s ultimate objective: stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous human interference with the climate system. The nearly 130 parties (a number which has since risen to 150) therefore decided to initiate a process to develop a program of next steps, even as they worked intensively to meet existing convention commitments. The United States strongly endorsed the need to move forward—while working to assure careful constraints on economic costs to parties and growth in the FCCC’s institutional organs. The parties agreed to strengthen commitments by elaborating policies and measures and setting quantified emission limitation and reduction objectives for developed countries, and to continue implementation of the commitments of all developing country parties. This process will culminate with an agreement on a protocol or other legal instrument, which will be considered for adoption at the third conference of the parties in 1997.

The IPCC’s second assessment report reached several new and important conclusions on climate change, including:

- There is clear evidence of a discernible human influence on the Earth’s climate, manifested by an increase in atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases and aerosols, and projected to increase global average temperatures approximately 1.5 degrees centigrade (3 degrees Fahrenheit) by the year 2100, a faster rate than anything observed during the last 10,000 years; and
- There are cost-effective technologies and policies that can be used in both developed and developing countries to markedly reduce the net emissions of greenhouse gases from energy supply, energy demand and land management practices and that there is justification for taking some of these actions.

The IPCC will continue to respond to specific requests for additional detailed assessments, and prepare its third comprehensive assessment report, due for release in 2000.

UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

The UN Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) was established by the General Assembly in 1955 to provide continuous review and evaluation of the effects of ionizing radiation on humans and their environment. Radiation in this context covers

both natural and man-made (i.e., from atmospheric and surface nuclear explosions), environmental radiation, and medical and occupational exposures. The Committee receives, assembles and compiles reports and information furnished by its member states, members of the United Nations, specialized agencies, the IAEA and nongovernmental organizations on observed levels of ionizing radiation and on scientific observations and experiments relevant to the effects of ionizing radiation on man and the environment.

The 44th session of UNSCEAR met June 12–16 in Vienna, Austria. On the basis of documents prepared by the UNSCEAR Secretariat, the Committee organs reviewed and worked on the following documents: Sources of Radiation Exposure; Combined Effects of Radiation and Other Agents; Dose Assessment for Radionuclides; Effects of Radiation on the Environment; DNA Repair and Mutagenesis; Chernobyl: Local Doses and Effects; Epidemiology; Hereditary Effects; and Report to the General Assembly. The 45th session will be held in Vienna June 17–21, 1996.

Part 5



Legal Developments

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Court decides cases submitted to it by states and gives advisory opinions on legal questions at the request of international organizations authorized to request such opinions.

The Court is composed of 15 judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same state. The UN General Assembly and the Security Council, voting independently, elect the judges from a list of persons nominated by national groups on the Permanent Court of Arbitration. Court members are elected for 9-year terms, with 5 judges elected every 3 years.

The composition of the Court changed significantly during the year. At the start of 1995, the Court was composed as follows: Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria—President), Stephen M. Schwebel (United States—Vice President), Shigeru Oda (Japan), Roberto Ago (Italy), Robert Jennings (United Kingdom), Gilbert Guillaume (France), Mohamed Shahabuddeen (Guyana), Andres Aguilar Mawdsley (Venezuela), Christopher G. Weeramantry (Sri Lanka), Raymond Ranjeva (Madagascar), Geza Herczegh (Hungary), Shi Jiuyong (China), Carl-August Fleischhauer (Germany) and Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone).

At an election held January 26, 1995, Vladlen Vereshchetin (Russian Federation) was elected to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge Nikolai K. Tarassov during 1994. On February 24, 1995, Judge Roberto Ago died; Luigi Ferrari Bravo was elected to fill the ensuing vacancy on June 21. On July 12, Rosalyn Higgins replaced Judge and past-President Robert Jennings, who resigned. On October 24, 1995, Judge Andres Aguilar Mawdsley died.

The United States took part in the following matters in the Court since the last report.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya v. United States of America

On March 3, 1992, Libya initiated cases against the United States and the United Kingdom charging violations of the 1971 Montreal Air (Sabo-

tage) Convention, asserting that the United States and the United Kingdom interfered with Libya's alleged right to try individuals suspected of the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland, on December 21, 1988. On June 20, 1995, the United States filed its Preliminary Objections to the Court's jurisdiction in the case. Libya filed its Observations and Conclusions in response on December 20, 1995.

Iran v. United States of America

Aerial Incident of July 3, 1988

On July 24, 1990, Iran filed its Memorial in this case against the United States regarding the shooting down of a civilian Iranian airliner by U.S. military forces protecting U.S. merchant vessels in the Persian Gulf during the hostilities between Iran and Iraq. Iran asserted jurisdiction based on the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation of 1944, the Montreal (Sabotage) Convention of 1971 and the 1955 Treaty of Amity with the United States. On August 10, 1994, upon receipt of notification that the parties had entered into negotiations that might lead to settlement of the case, the Court postponed indefinitely the date for oral hearings. The case subsequently was settled by agreement of the parties.

Oil Platforms

On November 2, 1992, Iran initiated a case against the United States charging that U.S. military actions against Iranian oil platforms in the Persian Gulf during the conflict between Iran and Iraq violated the 1955 Treaty of Amity between the two countries. The incidents cited by Iran resulted from hostile actions by Iranian military forces against U.S. and other neutral shipping in the Gulf. The Court took no action on the case during 1995, but oral hearings on the U.S. Preliminary Objection to the Court's jurisdiction have been scheduled to begin on September 16, 1996.

Other Cases

Legality of the Use by a State of Nuclear Weapons in Armed Conflict (Request for Advisory Opinion by the World Health Organization). On August 27, 1993, the World Health Organization submitted a request to the Court for an advisory opinion regarding the legality of the use of nuclear weapons in time of war or other armed conflict. The United States submitted its final written comments on this request (and the related request initiated by the General Assembly) on June 20. The United States also took part in the Court's oral hearings on the matter held between October 30 and November 15, 1995.

Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons (Request for an Advisory Opinion by the UN General Assembly). On December 15, 1994, the UN General Assembly decided to request from the Court an advisory opinion regarding the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons under international law. (Resolution 49/75 K.) By order of Feb-

ruary 1, 1995, the Court gave states entitled to appear before the Court until June 20, 1995, to file written statements relating to the question. The United States filed its written comments, combined with its comments on the request initiated by the World Health Organization, on June 20. The United States also participated in the Court's oral hearings on the matter held between October 30 and November 15.

International Law Commission

The International Law Commission (ILC) was established in 1948 to promote the codification and progressive development of international law. Its 34 members are persons of recognized competence in international law serving in their individual capacities and elected by the General Assembly for 5-year terms. Robert B. Rosenstock of the United States is now serving a 5-year term that began on January 1, 1992.

The Commission studies topics it determines to be suitable for codification or progressive development or that are referred to it by the General Assembly. It generally selects one of its members (designated a "special rapporteur") to prepare reports on each topic and, after discussion, to draft articles for adoption by the Commission. The Commission reports annually on its work to the General Assembly.

At its 1995 session, the Sixth Committee considered the ILC's report on its 47th session held May 2–July 21 in Geneva. The debate highlighted many governments' wish that the Commission move forward expeditiously to complete its work on state responsibility. Many governments also raised questions regarding the Commission's work on "international liability for injurious consequences arising out of acts not prohibited by international law," and its draft "code of crimes against the peace and security of mankind." However, there was wide support for the Commission's initial work on "the law and practice relating to reservations to treaties" and on "State succession and its impact on the nationality of natural and legal persons."

UN Commission on International Trade Law

The UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) was established by a General Assembly resolution in 1966; its mandate is the codification of international trade and commercial law, often through negotiation of multilateral treaties, drafting of model national laws, and international trade and commercial law guides. Headquartered in Vienna, Austria, the Commission meets annually in plenary session and normally holds 4 weeks of working group sessions on each project under way. The 1995 work program is reviewed generally in the annual report of its plenary session (A/50/17). The report was adopted in the General Assembly, without a vote, on December 11. (Resolution 50/47.)

Completion of the UN Convention on Independent Guarantees and Standby Letters of Credit

The Commission completed, and the Sixth (Legal) Committee recommended (A/50/640) that the Assembly adopt the above-referenced convention. The Assembly thereafter opened the convention on December 11 for signature and ratification (Resolution 50/48), and its provisions are being reviewed to determine whether to send it forward for U.S. Senate advice and consent to ratification. The convention seeks to bridge differences between European-law based bank guarantees and American-law based standby letters of credit, and thereby provide common international rules that will provide predictability and thus enhance trade. These instruments are used in a majority of trade transactions, so the convention potentially can have a significant impact. U.S. positions were coordinated with recent revisions to U.S. domestic law by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws.

Draft UN Rules to Support Electronic Transactions Internationally

The Commission deliberated, but was unable to complete basic UN rules on computer communications in international commercial transactions. The United States among others has taken the position at UNCITRAL that in the absence of both new national laws and internationally recognized rules supporting computer commerce, progress in using electronic systems would be obstructed. The draft rules would facilitate validation of contracts entered into through interactive computers, provide standards for computer equivalency of "writings" and "signatures," allocate risk for users and resolve other issues. This project follows the Commission's completion in 1992 of a model national law for electronic funds transfers (A/48/17). The Working Group on Electronic Commerce also proposed additional rules on electronic maritime bills of lading. The draft rules and the deliberations of the Commission are set out in A/50/17; the Commission will again seek to complete the rules at its plenary session in 1996.

New Projects

The Commission undertook two new projects, both of importance to U.S. interests. They are:

- **International rules for cross-border insolvency.** Working group meetings were held to develop consensus by 1997 on rules for cross-border cases as to access and recognition of foreign representatives, whether national treatment or some other standard should be applied, and whether assets should be frozen or other actions taken in order to allow time for accords to be worked out between states on the handling of related cases. This project will involve a number of interna-

tional groups, and may be reflected in proposed revisions to federal bankruptcy rules.

- **Trade Finance.** The Commission began new working group meetings on an important element of trade, the extension of credit based on "receivables financing." This effort, which could take the form of proposed national rules or a multilateral treaty, will be closely related to the ongoing revision of the Uniform Commercial Code, which is the prevailing state law in the United States. The project also relates closely to work under way in another international body, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT), and together they offer possibilities of upgrading international standards for commercial finance.

Future Work Program

Discussions continued on proposals for work on international project finance, primarily in third-world and newly independent countries, known as "build, operate and transfer (BOT)" contracts. Increasingly used for infrastructure development financing, they involve a mixture of public agency and private bank financing, private sector management for a stipulated period of years and turnover thereafter of infrastructure systems to host governments.

International Criminal Court

During 1994 the International Law Commission completed work on a draft statute for an international criminal court, and presented that statute to the General Assembly. The statute proposed by the Commission envisioned a permanent court with jurisdiction over a number of crimes of serious concern to the international community as a whole, such as war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity and crimes under treaties relating to acts committed by terrorists.

As a result, the General Assembly established in 1994, in resolution 49/53, an *ad hoc* committee open to all member states or members of specialized agencies to review the major substantive and administrative issues arising out of the International Law Commission's draft statute, and in light of that review, to consider arrangements for the convening of an international conference of plenipotentiaries. That committee met for a total of 4 weeks in 1995, and made substantial progress in identifying the key issues underlying establishment of an international criminal court.

On the basis of the work of the *ad hoc* committee, the General Assembly, in resolution 50/46 (adopted by consensus), decided to establish a preparatory committee open to all member states or members of specialized agencies. The committee will discuss further the major substantive and administrative issues arising out of the Commission's draft statute, and it will take into account the different views expressed during the meetings. It will consider draft texts, with a view to preparing a widely acceptable con-

solidated text of a convention as a next step towards convening a conference of plenipotentiaries.

The United States supported the establishment of the preparatory committee, which will meet for 6 weeks in two sessions during 1996.

Decade of International Law

In resolution 44/23 of November 17, 1989, the General Assembly declared the period 1990–1999 the UN Decade of International Law (UN Decade). The four major goals of the UN Decade are: to promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law; promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between states, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice; encourage progressive development of international law and its codification; and encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law.

Many of the Decade's activities have been in implementation of this last goal. A major contribution to the Decade was the March 1995 Congress of International Law, which served as a forum for formal presentations and informal exchanges among those involved in various areas of international law. Recent advances in technology have also facilitated the wider dissemination of international law. Under its Rule of Law Program, the United States has provided grants to governments and nongovernmental organizations to enable them to gain access to the Internet and computer databases containing treaty texts and other international legal materials. The United States has actively supported the Decade and encouraged U.S. bar associations and other relevant organizations to actively participate.

Host Country Relations

In 1971 the General Assembly established the Committee on Relations with the Host Country to replace the informal Joint Committee on Host Country Relations. The current Committee, which is composed of the Representatives of the United States and 14 other UN member states, is responsible for issues relating to the implementation of the UN Headquarters Agreement and the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. Issues under discussion during 1995 included: security of UN missions and safety of personnel, diplomatic privileges and immunities, financial indebtedness of UN missions and their personnel, vehicles and parking, insurance and health care for diplomats and their dependents, and issuance of visas to and the admission of UN-accredited diplomats and their families to the United States.

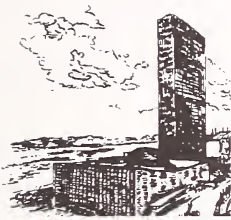
The Committee held five meetings during 1995, i.e., on March 16, April 5, May 30, September 22 and November 8. In keeping with the Committee's tradition of having the Permanent Representative of Cyprus as its Chairman, the Committee, on September 22, elected by consensus

the newly appointed Permanent Representative of Cyprus, Mr. Nicos Agathocleous. On December 11 the General Assembly approved the Committee's report by consensus. (Resolution 50/49.) In the resolution the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee, voiced continued concern about the indebtedness problem, and expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the host country.

International Terrorism

Both the President and the Secretary of State highlighted the seriousness of international terrorism in their respective speeches to the 50th General Assembly. The issue was discussed in the Sixth Committee at five meetings during October and November. A resolution, "Measures to eliminate international terrorism," (Resolution 50/53) was adopted by the General Assembly by consensus on December 11. The resolution reaffirmed the Declaration adopted the previous year which unequivocally condemns terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable. For the first time in a terrorism resolution, the General Assembly also acknowledged the role of the Security Council in "combating international terrorism whenever it poses a threat to international peace and security."

Part 6



Administration and Budget

UN Reform

At the opening of the 49th General Assembly in September 1994, President Clinton proposed that a working group develop a concrete plan to revitalize the United Nations. UN General Assembly President Amara Essy (Cote d'Ivoire) promoted the idea with strong support from the U.S. Delegation. On September 14, 1995, the General Assembly passed a resolution (Resolution 49/252), which established a "High-Level Working Group on Strengthening the UN System" and requested that it submit a report on its work by the end of the 50th session. Its mandate is to develop proposals for reform drawn from studies by UN bodies and member states, independent commissions, nongovernmental organizations, scholars and other experts, taking into account the conclusions of other UN working groups such as the Working Group on the UN Financial Situation. The Group held organizational meetings in the fall of 1995.

For the first time, the General Assembly approved a budget with negative nominal growth, which requires the Secretariat to identify approximately \$104 million in savings in the course of the 1996–1997 biennium. (Resolution 50/214.) This provision provided a clear mandate for continuing reform efforts, in particular for the UN Efficiency Board, a body established by the Secretary General in November 1995 to review programs and identify areas for potential efficiency savings.

Administrative and Management Reform

Two resolutions passed without a vote that included provisions for reforms which were promoted actively by the United States.

- Resolution 50/206 on the Pattern of Conferences, in addition to calling for greater efficiency in the use of conference services, called for reduction in the volume of documentation through measures such as enforcement of existing page limits and streamlining of formats.
- The budget resolution (Resolution 50/214) called for a comprehensive review to examine outsourcing opportunities in the United Nations.

Other Reform Activities

In personnel management, under the authority of General Assembly resolution 49/222 A, adopted without a vote on December 23, 1994:

- The Secretariat established a planning unit in the Office of Human Resources Management;
- The Secretariat phased in a new performance appraisal system emphasizing detailed work objectives and performance standards and trained managers in its application;
- The Secretary General presented proposals for reform of the internal system of justice. For more information on this reform, see the section on Human Resources Management.

In peacekeeping operations administration work progressed under the authority of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A, adopted without a vote on December 23, 1994:

- A working group of technical and financial experts, in which a U.S. expert participated, delivered its recommendations for performance standards and rates of reimbursement to member states for contingent-owned equipment provided to peacekeeping missions. The Secretary General commented favorably on the report, but General Assembly action was deferred to 1996.
- The Secretariat developed a Standard Ratios and Costs Manual and a new format for the budget of a single peacekeeping operation.

In the procurement area:

- In December 1994 the High-Level Expert Procurement Group (in which a U.S. Government procurement specialist participated) presented its report and recommendations, incorporating some recommendations previously made by the Board of Auditors (see A/49/5, Volume I). In June 1995, responding to General Assembly resolution 49/216 C (adopted without a vote), the Secretary General presented a progress report on his plan of action for procurement reform, based on the recommendations of the Expert Group, with a timetable for completion by year end 1996 (A/C.5/49/67). During 1995 specific measures were implemented, including training of staff, use of system contracts to replace small piecemeal contracts, revision of the vendor roster and streamlining of legal reviews.

With respect to the program planning and budget processes:

- The Secretariat developed an improved format for the proposed program budget for 1996–1997.
- The General Assembly adopted decision 50/452 on December 22, 1995, which authorizes the Secretary General to begin preparation of

the new, shorter medium-term plan for 1998–2001 for presentation to the 51st General Assembly.

- The U.S. Delegation welcomed the new and more concise format of the medium-term plan, observing that every Secretariat department would be able to turn to one place for the objectives and mandates which were the source of its authority. At the same time, it would be clear to member states what was expected of every Department, thus enhancing accountability. The U.S. Delegation also commended the Secretariat for the concise and clear proposed program budget outline.

Current Financial Crisis of the United Nations

In 1995 the issue of the UN financial crisis was addressed on several fronts. It was part of the agenda of the Fifth Committee as item 117, “Improving the financial situation of the United Nations.” The issue also was addressed by the High-Level Working Group on Improving the Financial Situation of the United Nations, which met in the early part of the year and issued an interim report toward the end of the summer. The high-level group will continue its work in early 1996.

The report of the UN Secretary General on agenda item 117 was presented in UN document A/50/666. The report indicated that, as of September 30, 1995, the following elements characterized the UN’s financial situation:

- Uncollected assessments had risen to an unprecedented level. The total amount owed the United Nations exceeded \$3.3 billion, of which \$810 million related to the regular budget and \$2.5 billion for UN peacekeeping operations.
- Cash inflows had become unpredictable, even erratic.
- Regular budget cash had been depleted, thereby necessitating borrowing from peacekeeping accounts to pay regular budget bills. The United Nations estimated that \$240 million would need to be borrowed by year end to meet the cash shortfalls in the regular budget.
- Emergency cash conservation measures would have “. . . a modest positive offsetting effect, but provide no long-term solution.”

Of the total \$3.3 billion owed by UN member states, as of September 30, 1995, the United States accounted for \$1.4 billion—\$527.2 million for the regular budget and \$927.2 million for peacekeeping operations. The United States subsequently made partial payments later in the year, primarily from funds allocated under short-term continuing resolutions for FY 1996, which began on October 1, 1995. By December 31, 1995, the U.S. amounts outstanding totaled \$1.2 billion—\$400 million for the regular budget and \$800 million for peacekeeping. Also, by the end of calendar year 1995, there still was no agreement in the U.S. Government on final appropriation levels for FY 1996.

The regular session of the 50th General Assembly did not adopt a resolution on agenda item 117. It was agreed informally that discussion of the agenda would be continued at a resumed session of the General Assembly in early 1996, after the High-Level Group on Improving the Financial Situation had completed its work.

In 1995 most of the work of the high-level group revolved around various proposals submitted by member states regarding incentives and sanctions for early and late payment of assessed contributions. The initial report, which was presented in September 1995, was inconclusive and reflected a divergence of opinion of the member states. The United States, for example, supported incentive mechanisms for early payment of assessed contributions, but strongly opposed the imposition of sanctions on late payments. The potential sanctions included interest charges on late payments, restrictions in the United Nations on the hiring of nationals of those member states with arrears to the United Nations and restrictions in the United Nations on the letting of contracts to companies of countries with UN arrears. The United States sought unsuccessfully to have the high-level group come to agreement on placing a ceiling of 25 percent on the U.S. assessment rate for peacekeeping. Under U.S. Public Law 103–236, effective October 1, 1995, the United States could pay no more than 25 percent toward the assessed costs of UN peacekeeping operations. This compared to the 31 percent that the United States was being assessed under the UN scale methodology for peacekeeping. Throughout 1995, the United States was criticized by several UN member states, including its traditional allies, for its “unilateral” action in reducing its peacekeeping rate to 25 percent. It was hoped that this issue would be addressed in a more positive manner in 1996 at the resumed session of the high-level working group, at which time proposals on the overall UN scale of assessments would be introduced for discussion by some UN member states.

UN Budget

On December 23 the UN General Assembly approved resolution 50/214 by consensus. It established the UN program budget for the biennium 1996–1997. The resolution called for an appropriation level of \$2,608,274,000 in 1996–1997 even though it was determined that the full cost of the approved program of work at current rates of exchange and inflation amounted to \$2,712,265,200. Because of this difference in the level of appropriations and cost of the program of work, the resolution called on the Secretary General to submit a plan for achieving \$103,991,200 in savings over the course of the biennium. The plan was to be submitted for review by the General Assembly no later than March 31, 1996.

The United States did not endorse the approved budget, but also did not block its adoption by consensus. The United States had called for a budget level not to exceed \$2,510,000,000, which represented the Secre-

tary General's initial budget estimates based on 1994 rates of exchange and inflation. The Secretary General's estimates were subsequently recosted twice to take account of updated rates for 1995. The last recosting, which occurred in the autumn of 1995, increased the earlier 1996–1997 estimates to \$2,827,752,200. A substantial part of the increase was attributable to a decline in the value of the U.S. dollar from the earlier estimates. The increase also included \$50,800,000 as the estimated cost of a proposed 9.3 percent salary increase for professional staff. This proposal was subsequently denied by the General Assembly in a separate resolution, with the decision taken that the proposal should be returned to the International Civil Service Commission for review of the methodology used in arriving at the proposal.

As approved, the \$2,608,274,000 budget for 1996–1997 represented the first time that the General Assembly had approved a budget that was below the level of the previous biennium. For example, the 1996–1997 budget was \$24,161,300 below the final appropriation level of \$2,632,435,300 that was approved for 1994–1995. In percentage terms, the 1996–1997 budget represented negative nominal growth of approximately 1 percent.

The resolution approving the 1996–1997 budget also included provision for strengthening the UN Office of Internal Oversight, provision for a comprehensive review to examine outsourcing opportunities in the United Nations, provision for evaluating the UN information centers in light of new technologies for electronic access to information and provision for achieving savings in the conference services through the use of remote translation and other technologies.

On balance, while the United States had sought to achieve a lower budget level for 1996–1997, the budget approved by the General Assembly represented a significant achievement in restraining cost increases in the United Nations. The United States viewed the \$2,608,274,000 level as a firm ceiling for the biennium, whereby mandatory and other cost increases would have to be absorbed within the approved budget. The provisions in the budget resolution also signaled an important step forward toward broader reform efforts, which should be viewed as a mandate for change in the way the United Nations conducts business.

Audit Reports

Over the course of four meetings, held between November 6 and December 21, the Fifth Committee considered the financial reports, audited financial statements and reports of the Board of Auditors on: UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), voluntary funds administered by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the liquidation of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). The Committee also considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (ACABQ) on the work of the

Board and discussions continued regarding the term of office of members of the Board of Auditors.

Mr. Codanda Ganapathi Somiah (India), Chairman of the Board of Auditors, introduced the reports, stressing the importance of having a strong and independent audit function and maintaining separate roles for internal and external audit. On UNHCR, he remarked that the system of project reporting and monitoring was defective and that overhead costs of UNHCR's implementing partners needed to be controlled. On UNITAR, Mr. Somiah conveyed the Board's concern that contracts were awarded without utilizing the purchasing services of the UN Office at Geneva, and in the case of UNTAC's liquidation, unresolved issues, such as inventory valuation, remained. Mr. C.S.M. Mselle (Tanzania), Chairman of the ACABQ, spoke of an interest in ascertaining the extent to which UNHCR would take action to implement the Board's recommendations.

The U.S. Delegate welcomed the development of a good working relationship between the Board and the Office of Internal Oversight Services and highlighted the unqualified opinions of the Board on the financial statements of UNITAR and UNHCR. Also, the U.S. Delegate found troubling UNITAR's lack of observance of procurement regulations. The United States expressed support for the extension of the term of office of Board members from 3 to 6 years, but differed with the Board over transition arrangements. The United States preferred to phase in the 6-year extension via the electoral process, beginning with the next election, instead of automatically extending the term of current members. This issue will be addressed at a resumed session of the Fifth Committee.

The General Assembly adopted the draft resolution, "Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors," on December 23, 1995, by consensus. (Resolution 50/204.) The resolution is divided into four sections, with the first section addressing the Board's recommendations in general and the next three sections addressing the audit findings of UNHCR, UNITAR and UNTAC, separately. While the General Assembly accepted the Board's findings, it deplored in rather strong language the delays encountered in implementing the Board's recommendations and urged the Secretary General to hold program managers accountable for lack of compliance. In the case of UNTAC, the Secretary General was requested to study the most expeditious and cost-effective ways of liquidating peacekeeping operations and to submit a report addressing procedures for physically inventorying assets and verifying liabilities before final disposal is made.

Financing Peacekeeping Operations

While activity related to financing of UN peacekeeping operations was significant, 1995 marked a turning point in the recent expansion of peacekeeping operations. Several operations were considered from the stand-

point of liquidation and closeout (El Salvador and Mozambique) and the major UN peacekeeping operations in Yugoslavia were by the end of the year being restructured in accordance with the Dayton Agreements. War crimes tribunals for Yugoslavia and Rwanda received initial funding. The United States continued to press for reform of UN peacekeeping administration and financing in several related resolutions and for a reduction of the U.S. peacekeeping assessment rate to 25 percent in the high-level working group created to review the financial situation of the United Nations.

The majority of the resolutions provided funding for operations approved in previous years. These were for the UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights (Resolution 50/20); UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (Resolution 50/89); UN Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) (Resolution 50/209); UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) (Resolution 49/231 B); UN Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) (Resolutions 49/239 and 50/90); UN Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) (Resolution 50/210); UN Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) (Resolutions 49/20 B and 50/211); UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (Resolution 49/240); UN Iraq/Kuwait Observer Mission (UNIKOM) (Resolution 49/245); UN Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) (Resolution 49/230, adopted in 1994); and the UN Mission in Western Sahara (MINURSO) (Resolution 49/247). All were adopted without a vote. In the case of the Iraq/Kuwait border and Cyprus operations, the relevant resolutions continued the provisions established in 1993 for significant voluntary funding by the locally interested parties, i.e., Kuwait for UNIKOM and Greece and Cyprus for UNFICYP.

Scale of Assessments

The General Assembly on December 23 approved by consensus resolution 50/207 on the scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of United Nations.

The resolution noted the request of nine member states that, as an exceptional measure, their arrears for the regular budget, peacekeeping operations and international tribunals as at January 1, 1996, and for 1996 be treated as being attributable to conditions beyond their control and that, accordingly, the question of the application of Article 19 of the UN Charter (loss of vote in the General Assembly) should not arise. The nine member states in question were Azerbaijan, Comoros, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Liberia, Sao Tome and Principe, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

The resolution requested that the UN Committee on Contributions hold a special 1-week session in early 1996 to consider the representations from each of the nine member states. The findings of the Committee would be submitted in a report to the General Assembly "as early as possible" during its resumed 50th session.

The issue of the UN scale of assessments also was addressed in 1995 by the *Ad Hoc* Working Group on Capacity to Pay and the High-Level Working Group on Improving the Financial Situation of the United Nations. The *ad hoc* working group focused primarily on technical aspects of the methodology used by the United Nations in determining the scale of assessments. Among its recommendations were the establishment of Gross National Product as the appropriate measure of a member's national income, the reduction of the national income base period from the current average of 7 and 8 years to an average of 3 years, elimination from the scale the current provision relating to external debt and the reduction of the relief provision in the scale for countries whose per capita income levels are below the world average.

The scale issue represented only part of the agenda of the High-Level Working Group on Improving the Financial Situation of the United Nations. The United States sought to use the high-level group as a venue for addressing the issue of the peacekeeping scale of assessments, particularly in light of U.S. domestic legislation which mandated that, effective October 1, 1995, the United States would pay no more than 25 percent toward the assessed costs of UN peacekeeping operations. During 1995 the U.S. assessment rate for peacekeeping in the United Nations was approximately 31 percent. The enactment of the U.S. legislation was met with considerable criticism by the other member states. Many members felt that the United States had acted "unilaterally" and, in some cases, "illegally" in reducing its assessment rate without the approval of the UN General Assembly. With this as background, the United States hoped that the high-level working group would address seriously the issue of reducing the U.S. peacekeeping rate to 25 percent and, thereby, pave the way for positive action by the UN General Assembly. However, the interim report of the high-level working group was inconclusive. The report did not address in any substantive manner the issue of the peacekeeping scale, nor did the report reach any firm conclusions with regard to the other issues on the agenda, specifically, various proposals for improving the financial situation of the United Nations. It was agreed that the high-level group would continue its work in early 1996.

In December 1994 Palau became the 185th member of the United Nations. It was decided that Palau would be assessed at 0.01 percent for the UN regular budget and 0.001 percent for UN peacekeeping operations. As a result of Palau's accession, the UN's regular scale for 1996 totals 100.01 percent. This is a temporary measure for the current UN scale period. The next UN scale, which will encompass the 3-year period 1998–2000, will be approved by the General Assembly in 1997.

Committee for Program and Coordination

The Committee for Program and Coordination (CPC) held its 35th session in New York May 15–June 9. The Committee, comprising 34 mem-

ber states, is responsible for review of UN programs as defined in the medium-term plan, development of evaluation mechanisms, priority-setting, and assistance to ECOSOC in its coordination function.

Program Budget 1996–1997. The Committee endorsed, but did not prioritize, 21 programs and referred the remaining five—Africa, Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, Department for Development Support and Management Services, Crime Control and Human Rights—to the General Assembly for review, since it could not reach agreement on the programmatic narratives. The U.S. Delegation noted the budget did not reflect streamlining or elimination of program activities that do not show value for money.

Coordination. The Committee considered the annual report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) (E/1995/21) and the joint ACC/CPC meeting (E/1995/4), exchanging views on various issues such as the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) study on compensation, follow-up on major conferences and CPC's coordination role. In regard to the latter, some members emphasized its importance, others questioned its value, given the expanded role of ECOSOC.

Evaluation. The Committee commended the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) report on the start-up phase of peacekeeping, endorsed most of its recommendations and referred some to other inter-governmental bodies. All of OIOS recommendations on UNEP were endorsed, subject to the views expressed by some CPC members and the UNEP Governing Council. The Committee commended the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) report on efforts to restructure the regional dimension of UN economic/social development activities (A/49/423), and took note of the JIU report on communications for development programs in the UN system (A/49/50/126 and Add. 1).

Joint Inspection Unit

The Joint Inspection Unit (JIU), an external oversight body accountable to member states, consists of 11 inspectors authorized to investigate matters pertaining to efficient and effective operations in the UN system. Inspectors serve in their personal capacity as experts on the UN system. Richard V. Hennes of the United States completed his second 5-year term as an inspector during 1995. John D. Fox (U.S.) was elected in 1995 to a 5-year term beginning in 1996.

The JIU issued 12 reports: (1) *Inspection of the Application of Recruitment, Placement and Promotion Policies: Part I—Recruitment*; (2) *Accountability, Management Improvement and Oversight in the UN System, Part I—Overview and Analysis, Part II—Comparative Tables*; (3) *Review of Telecommunications and Related Information Technologies in the UN System*; (4) *Sharing Responsibilities in Peacekeeping: the United Nations and Regional Organizations*; (5) *Advancement of Women through*

and in the Programs of the UN System: What Happens After the Fourth World Conference on Women?; (6) Relationship between Humanitarian Assistance and Peacekeeping Operations; (7) UN System Support for Science and Technology in Asia and the Pacific; (8) Management in the United Nations: Work in Progress; (9) Involvement of the UN System in Providing and Coordinating Humanitarian Assistance; (10) Travel in the United Nations—Issues of Efficiency and Cost-savings; (11) Military Component of UN Peacekeeping Operations; (12) Evaluating the UN New Agenda for Development of Africa in the 90's (UN-NADAF).

The JIU's annual reports to the 49th and 50th General Assembly (A/49/34) and A/50/34) were presented for consideration in the Fifth Committee, but action was deferred until the resumed session to be held in 1996. The United States, commenting on the lack of attention given JIU recommendations, suggested that the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) monitor compliance. The United States commended the JIU for its efforts to coordinate with the Board of Auditors and OIOS, and suggested that the Unit focus on system-wide issues, since OIOS was providing oversight for the United Nations itself.

International Civil Service Commission

The International Civil Service Commission (ICSC), a 15-member body of recognized experts, is responsible for making recommendations on salaries, allowances, benefits and other conditions of service for employees of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Lucretia Myers, Assistant Director for the Office for Insurance Programs at the Office of Personnel Management, continued to be the U.S. member in 1995. The Commission met in Montreal for its 41st session and in New York for its 42nd session. The Fifth Committee considered the ICSC's annual report in November and December.

At its two sessions, the Commissioners discussed, debated, took decisions on and developed recommendations regarding a wide variety of topics. Based on these recommendations, the General Assembly took the following key actions:

- Reconfirmed the continued use of the Noblemaire principle, which is used to establish salary levels for Professional staff;
- Requested that the ICSC and German civil service authorities resolve outstanding difficulties so that the ICSC study on the highest-paid national civil service could be completed;
- Deferred consideration of the ICSC's proposal to increase salaries of Professional staff by over 9 percent and requested the Commission to review the appropriateness of the methodology it used to arrive at its recommendation, taking into account the concerns of member states;

- Requested the ICSC, when examining the post adjustment system, to take into account concerns raised by member states regarding the operation of the system;
- Requested the ICSC to establish a single post adjustment index for Geneva which represents the cost of living of all staff working at that duty station;
- Requested common system organizations to collect data to substantiate any existing recruitment and retention problems so the Commission can make recommendations on the institution of special occupational rates;
- Requested the Commission, when reviewing the methodology for establishing General Service salary levels, to resolve inconsistencies between the two different methods used for establishing General Service and Professional pay, *inter alia*, by examining the overlap in remuneration between the two systems.

The General Assembly adopted resolution 50/208 on the Report of the International Civil Service Commission, without a vote.

Human Resources Management

Under this heading, the Fifth Committee considered a wide variety of issues in resumed sessions of the 49th General Assembly. Some of the key actions taken by consensus decision were to:

- Request implementation of proposals contained in a statement by the ACC on the status of women. The proposals were designed to facilitate the recruitment and mobility of women and to improve the advancement of women and the workplace environment by combatting sexual harassment (Resolution 49/222 B);
- Request the Secretary General to develop a comprehensive policy on employment of retirees to ensure that compensation received by those retirees does not exceed the existing cap of \$12,000 per year (Resolution 49/222 B);
- Note the Secretary General's report on respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and to deplore the increasing risks confronting UN personnel (Resolution 49/238);
- Preclude payment of repatriation grants and expatriate benefits to staff members who reside in their own country while working in a neighboring country (Resolution 49/241); and
- Endorse the recommendations contained in the JIU report on "Inspection of the Application of Recruitment, Placement and Promotion Policies." The report recommends making personnel policies and procedures simpler and more transparent and identifies

prerequisites to decentralizing and delegating a number of human resources management functions. (Decision 49/476.)

The 50th General Assembly deferred to a resumed session consideration of the human resources management item, in particular, reform of the internal system of justice in the Secretariat. This was done to give time to consider a proposal by Cuba, India and China that the matter be referred first to the Sixth Committee for consideration of any legal implications contained in the Secretary General's report. The U.S. Delegation strongly objected to this proposal, noting that the issue was a personnel and not a legal one, squarely falling within the purview of the Fifth Committee. (Decision 50/454.)

Employment of Americans

The United States accords a high priority to the participation of U.S. citizens in the United Nations and other international organizations. The Department of State's UN Employment Information and Assistance Unit, along with numerous other Executive Branch agencies, assists these organizations by disseminating information about their professional vacancies to Americans across the country. In a typical year, the Department provides direct assistance to hundreds of Americans and general information about employment opportunities in international organizations to countless others. U.S. Missions to the United Nations and other international organizations in Geneva, Montreal, Nairobi, Rome and Vienna, as well as some embassies, provide direct support for this function through regular contacts with agency officials.

The following chart shows the total number of Americans in professional and senior positions in UN agencies (as of December 31, 1995).

	Professional and Senior Staff		
	Total	U.S. Number	U.S. Percent
UN Secretariat	4,919	626	12.7
UN Subsidiary Bodies	6,100	534	8.8
UN Specialized Agencies and IAEA	7,285	681	9.3
UN Total	18,304	1,841	10.1

The UN Secretariat and some of the specialized agencies have established a system of “desirable ranges” to estimate member states’ geographic representation. The following chart lists those UN agencies that have such ranges, the number of Americans on board, and their status as of December 1995. (These figures represent that portion of the agencies’ total professional posts “subject to geographic distribution” and funded by assessed budgets.)

UN Agency	Total Posts	U.S. Desirable Range or Quota		Americans on Board		Status
		Range	Percent	Number	Percent	
UN ^a	2,503	326–441	13.0–17.6	375	15.0	In range
FAO	902	169–225	18.7–25.0	101	11.2	– 68
ICAO	208	28	13.5	13	6.3	– 15
ILO	639	99–133	15.5–20.8	71	11.1	– 28
UNIDO	321	48–66	15.0–20.6	27	8.4	– 21
WHO	1,214	193–262	15.9–21.6	150	12.4	– 43

a. Secretariat

Other UN agencies have similar systems to help them apportion the representation of member countries or subscribe to internal, informal or “unofficial” guidelines on geographic representation. At this time Americans are equitably represented at IMO, ITU, UPU, WIPO and IAEA.

We recognize that, during 1995, the failure of the United States and other member states to meet their financial obligations to the UN Secretariat, its subsidiary agencies and the specialized agencies has noticeably affected the hiring decisions of these organizations. The UN Secretariat imposed a hiring freeze throughout much of the year and many of the other agencies cut back significantly on their external hires or initiated staff cuts.

In 1995 Americans held the most senior position in the following UN agencies: UNICEF (Carol Bellamy, Executive Director); UNDP (Gus Speth, Administrator); UPU (Tom Leavey, Director General); WFP (Catherine Bertini, Executive Director); WIPO (Arpad Bogsch, Director General); and IOM (James Purcell, Director General).

Americans were selected for other very senior-level positions, including: David A. Harcharik, Assistant Director General, Forestry Department at FAO; J. D. Howell, Director, Air Navigation Bureau at ICAO; James

Moody, Vice-President at IFAD; and A. Brandling-Bennett, Deputy Director at PAHO. Americans also lost a few key senior posts, most notably the Director, Radiocommunications Bureau at the ITU.

Throughout the year, the U.S. Government continued to give special attention to recruiting qualified women for UN positions and encouraged UN agencies to hire and promote more women. Of all Americans in professional and senior positions in the UN system, 40 percent are women.

In addition to helping recruit for permanent, career positions throughout the UN system, the Department of State provided candidates for UN peacekeeping and election monitoring operations.

The United States has a long-standing policy of lending professional staff to international organizations either by detail (in which the employee remains on the U.S. payroll, but serves at the international organization) or by direct transfer (in which the employee is paid by the organization but retains reemployment rights with the U.S. agency). These arrangements usually last less than 5 years, but may last as long as 8 years if it is considered to be in the national interest. The United States also supports a limited number of Junior Professional Officer positions at FAO and at UNHCR.

Part 7



Specialized Agencies and Other Bodies

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

The UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), established in 1945 in Rome, is one of the oldest and largest of the UN specialized agencies. Within the UN system, it is the chief international center for data and expertise in the fields of agriculture (including plant and animal genetic resources), fisheries, forestry and food-related issues, and the only source of comprehensive data for all agricultural commodities, forestry and fishery products, and related ecosystems.

FAO was established to promote enhanced food security through improved nutrition, expanded production and distribution of food and agricultural products, and to improve the lives of rural populations. Its in-depth institutional knowledge of farming and natural resources and its response capability in pest control emergencies are key assets for U.S. agricultural, economic and humanitarian interests.

FAO develops international standards (e.g., trade standardization programs, Codex Alimentarius and the International Plant Protection Convention) and promotes measures to ensure food safety and safe agricultural chemical use; sponsors international consultation and dialogue on agricultural development and food policy; and provides technical assistance and training for developing countries to advance sustainable agriculture and enhanced food production. Through training and field programs, FAO also combats pests and diseases, disseminates techniques for more effective food production and storage and promotes environmentally sound agricultural practices.

FAO's highest policy-making body, the biennial Conference, is composed of all 176 FAO members, approves FAO's program and policy objectives, and adopts its program of work and budget. Senegal's Jacques Diouf, elected Director General in 1993, will serve until December 1999. The 49-member Council, elected by the Conference, serves as the interim governing body.

FAO's total operating funds are derived solely from its regular program budget, funded through the assessed contributions of its members,

and from extrabudgetary activities carried out with UNDP, other international development organizations and bilateral trust fund donors. Such extrabudgetary funding covers project, operational and administrative support costs.

FAO's regular program of work and budget operates on a biennial cycle and is approved by the FAO Conference. Regular program support results from assessed contributions, based on the UN assessment scale. At 25 percent, the United States was assessed \$78,600,000 for calendar year 1995 (FY 96).

The United States and other major contributors continue to encourage FAO to be more active in the system-wide UN reform process and more transparent in its decision-making. FAO's shortened meetings show no appreciable loss of efficiency or effectiveness, and further reductions are planned. Given the austere outlook for funding for international organizations, the United States fought for and achieved a significant reduction in the 1996–1997 budget from the previous biennium. The resulting \$650 million budget represents an unprecedented outcome for UN system budget negotiations and a significant step towards ensuring greater transparency and member control over FAO's budget.

Preparation for the November 1996 World Food Summit dominated much of the year's deliberations. The United States made clear its support for a Summit that is results-oriented, with a plan of action that focuses, *inter alia*, on national policies which optimize food security and take into account the critical need for sustainability.

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

In 1995 applications for membership from the Republic of Georgia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina were approved, bringing the total number of member states to 123. The 35-member Board of Governors, responsible for providing overall direction and guidance with respect to the Agency's policies and program implementation, met in March, June, September and December. South Africa was returned to the Board of Governors in September as regionally most advanced in Africa. The General Conference, which consists of all members and carries out general oversight of the Agency's work, held its annual meeting in September. In 1995 the Secretariat had a total of 629 professional posts subject to geographical distribution, of which U.S. nationals held 104 posts or 16.5 percent.

During 1995 the Board of Governors approved new safeguards agreements with three countries. In addition, new safeguards agreements entered into force with eight countries. The IAEA performed approximately 2,292 on-site inspections at 558 facilities and other locations in 67

states. At the March meeting of the Board, the results of a major study, "Program 93+2," to improve the effectiveness and cost efficiency of the safeguards system was presented. The main thrust of the program is to improve the Agency's capability to provide credible assurance of the absence of undeclared nuclear activities and to strengthen safeguards on declared nuclear material. In June the Board approved implementation of those measures that could be undertaken under existing authority. Work continues on those measures requiring additional authority.

The U.S. assessment is approximately 25 percent of the IAEA's total resources from assessments and amounted to an estimated \$65 million. The United States remained the largest single contributor of voluntary support to the IAEA in 1995. The U.S. extrabudgetary contribution of \$40 million went to support the following: Technical Assistance and Cooperation Fund, Program of Technical Assistance to Safeguards, cost-free experts, in-country technical projects, U.S.-hosted training courses and fellowships, efforts to improve physical security of nuclear material, nuclear safety projects and application of safeguards to excess defense material in the United States.

In May the Convention on Nuclear Safety was transmitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification, which is still pending. The instrument will enter into force upon IAEA receipt of 22 ratifications, 16 of which have been obtained. During the year, progress on negotiations for a convention on nuclear waste management, under the auspices of the IAEA, continued with the expectation that a final convention text will be concluded in 1997. Long-term monitoring continued in Iraq. The IAEA continued to monitor the freeze under the U.S.-Democratic People's Republic of Korea's Agreed Framework. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea agreed to allow the resumption of IAEA *ad hoc* and routine inspections at those facilities not covered by the freeze. Israel's access to technical assistance continued, having been restored the previous year.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), established in 1944 and a UN specialized agency since 1947, fosters the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation. ICAO sets international standards for the conduct of civil aviation and ensures its safety globally, and provides technical expertise for countries in matters of air safety and security. In 1995 the membership of ICAO increased to 184 states. Of the 281 professional staff of ICAO, 16 positions were held by U.S. citizens.

During 1995 ICAO approved and began the implementation of the U.S. Global Positioning System, an advanced satellite air navigation sys-

tem, offered for the use of civil aviation. ICAO also initiated a new safety oversight program, due to the concern of the United States and others over the ability of some countries to oversee the safety of their air carriers. The new program will strengthen adherence to standards for air carrier safety. The United States provided voluntary and in-kind resources for the program.

At the 31st session of the ICAO Assembly (ICAO's chief governing body), which was held September 19–October 4, a comprehensive reform resolution, strongly promoted by the United States, was approved. Designed to make ICAO more efficient and responsive to the rapid changes in civil aviation, the reform resolution included a provision for ensuring the effectiveness of the oversight mechanism to provide greater transparency and accountability in ICAO programs. The 31st Assembly also took action on implementation of the Global Positioning System, environmental issues and the enhancement of ICAO Standards, all important issues to the United States.

ICAO's budget for 1995 was \$48.65 million, of which the U.S. share, at 25 percent, was \$12.2 million. The United States also was assessed \$1.3 million for its share of costs of the ICAO Joint Financing Program, thereby bringing the total U.S. requirements in 1995 to \$13.5 million. None of this money had been paid by the end of the year due to the lack of an approved State Department appropriations bill.

At the ICAO triennial Assembly, the Secretariat proposed a 1996–1998 budget showing 6.9 percent growth over the previous triennium, in part to accommodate salary increases proposed by the International Civil Service Commission. In keeping with the new U.S. policy calling for zero nominal growth in the budgets of international organizations, the United States, after lengthy negotiations, voted against the Secretariat's proposal. It was adopted, however, by a vote of 84 to 4 (U.S.), with 9 abstentions.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has a mandate unique among multilateral lending institutions in that it focuses exclusively on increasing food production, improving living conditions and enhancing rural incomes in developing countries through loans for projects specifically benefiting the rural poor. In 1995 its loans and grants totaled \$415 million, thus bringing its total commitments since beginning operations in 1977 to \$4.8 billion. IFAD's membership of 158 countries consists of: Category I (OECD, 22 countries), Category II (OPEC, 12 countries) and Category III (other developing countries, 124 countries). IFAD's current President, Fawzi Al-Sultan (Kuwait), was elected to a 4-year term in January 1993. IFAD is headquartered in Rome.

IFAD was originally intended to be financed through shared contributions from members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in 3-year replenishments. Responsibility for governance (i.e., votes in the Governing Council) was equally shared among Categories I, II and III. OPEC's percentage share of contributions, however, has steadily declined while contributions from other developing countries have increased. This shift in financial participation led to the development in 1994 of a proposed governance restructuring package in which voting power would be more closely aligned with contribution levels. The effect would be to enhance the decision-making authority of large traditional donors (OECD) and to provide incentives (increased voting rights) for the more advanced developing countries to increase their contributions to IFAD.

At the Governing Council's 18th annual session in January 1995, participants hoped to complete the negotiation of IFAD's Fourth Replenishment and to approve the governance restructuring package. However, the U.S. Delegation made it clear that the United States could neither state its pledge to the Fourth Replenishment nor indicate a percentage share of the Category I (OECD) total at that time. Since the United States is the largest single contributor to IFAD, and since other OECD donors indicated that their pledges would be contingent upon the degree of U.S. participation, the Council adopted a resolution which authorized the 18-member Executive Board to complete the Replenishment at its September session if sufficient pledges had been received by that time. Once the Board acted, the governance restructuring would begin to take effect.

Throughout 1995 the continuing inability of the United States to pledge or indicate a share of the Fourth Replenishment, because of domestic budgetary uncertainties, prevented any forward movement on the Replenishment and enactment of the governance restructuring package, to which it was linked. At its September session, the Executive Board concluded that insufficient pledges had been received and decided to refer both questions to the Governing Council at its 19th session in January 1996.

International Labor Organization (ILO)

The International Labor Organization, founded in 1919, is the only tripartite organization in the UN system. Governments, workers and employers have independent voting rights. Two countries, The Gambia and St. Vincent and the Grenadines, brought the total membership of the International Labor Organization to 173 in 1995. Tripartite delegations from the United States participated in Governing Body meetings in March and November and in the 82nd International Labor Conference in June. The

United States also participated in a special working party of the Governing Body, which met in September to identify cuts in the 1996–1997 expenditure budget; in three sectoral meetings concerning conditions of work in the coal mining, clothing and chemical industries; and in a meeting of experts on structural adjustment in the public service. The U.S. Delegate chaired the latter meeting.

U.S. Government objectives in 1995 in the ILO were to: reduce the budget level for 1996–1997; continue the ILO's discussion of international labor standards and their relationship to the world trading system; strengthen the ILO's supervision of basic worker rights conventions; bring the suppression of workers' rights in Nigeria to international attention; have the organization adopt a convention protecting the safety and health of workers in mines; and make significant progress towards the future adoption of a convention protecting those who work at home.

Progress towards these objectives was as follows:

- In June 1995 the International Labor Conference adopted a budget level of \$579 million for the 1996–1997 biennium. The ILO budget is denominated in dollars but assessed in Swiss francs. The 24.2 percent increase is mainly attributable to the relative weakness of the dollar compared to the last biennium. The United States sought a lower budget level, but was defeated in a recorded vote in both the Finance Committee and in Conference. The Conference vote was 383 (U.S. worker) to 8 (U.S. Government), with 18 abstentions (U.S. employer).¹ The Governing Body, recognizing the poor prospects for full U.S. payment, immediately took steps to reduce spending by convening a working group to identify potential savings. The working group, which included representatives of both the U.S. Government and the U.S. worker delegations, met in September 1995 and recommended about \$25 million in specific cuts, of which the Governing Body adopted \$21.7 million in November. Decisions on further savings were expected in the following year, in connection with a priority-setting and restructuring exercise. Pending further decisions, the Director General ordered a cap on spending at 80 percent of the budgeted level.
- A Working Party on the Social Dimensions of the Liberalization of International Trade, which began its work in November 1994, continued in 1995, meeting in March and November. The United States

1. Governments have two votes each and worker and employer groups have one (independent) vote each. A two-thirds majority is required to pass a budget; therefore governments do not have the power to pass a budget against the combined opposition of workers and employers.

spoke in favor of linking the international trading system to improved labor standards. Employers generally, and the U.S. employer delegate in particular, opposed this policy, as did most governments in the newly developed economies in South and Southeast Asia and the Americas. Workers responded to these concerns by laying aside the question of possible sanctions from the discussion for the present. The discussion is scheduled to continue in 1996.

- The Conference's Committee on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations censured Nigeria for violations of workers' rights. In this issue, South Africa emerged as a leader in getting African nations to agree to the censure.
- A Convention on Mine Safety was adopted by a Conference vote of 378 (U.S. Government, worker and employer) to 9.
- A final discussion on protection of workers at home will be held at the 83rd ILC in June 1996, and a convention is expected to be adopted.

The November Governing Body meeting decided to increase the ILO's work towards the elimination of child labor. The United States supported proposals to hold a ministerial-level discussion in 1996 and to begin discussion on a new labor convention concentrating on the most exploitative forms of child labor. The ILO's publication of *World Employment 1995* in March 1995 signaled the organization's intention to step up efforts to promote national and international action to meet the mounting global employment problem and related social ills. On January 17, having received the advice and consent of the Senate, President Clinton ratified the ILO Convention 150 on Labor Administration, bringing to 12 the number of conventions the United States has ratified. This was the first ratification during the Clinton Administration. The convention requires the United States to have a system of laws in place to protect workers' rights, and an appropriate system for administering and enforcing those laws.

International Maritime Organization (IMO)

IMO membership increased in 1995 to 152 states with the addition of South Africa and Azerbaijan. Hong Kong and Macau remain the two associate members. The IMO's principal objectives are to foster cooperation among governments on technical matters affecting international shipping, to achieve the highest practicable standards for maritime safety and to prevent marine pollution. The IMO also develops conventions and treaties concerning international shipping, facilitates international maritime affairs and provides technical assistance in maritime matters to developing countries.

The 32-member IMO Council, responsible for all functions between the Assembly's biennial meetings, held one regular session in London June 12–16. The Assembly met November 13–23, to elect members to the Council for the 1996–1997 biennium and to deliberate on draft resolutions prepared by the Council and technical committees over the previous 2 years.

The United States was reelected to the Council. While the United States did not achieve its optimum goal of zero nominal growth in the 1996–1997 biennium budget, working with many other countries we were able to achieve a considerable reduction to below zero real growth. The Assembly adopted a budget for 1996–1997 reflecting a 6.7 percent increase over the level approved for 1994–1995. On technical matters, all U.S. proposals and recommendations pertaining to resolutions relating to maritime safety and marine environment protection were accepted by the Assembly.

In 1995 the United States played a key role in technical accomplishments of IMO: international conferences were convened to upgrade the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping of Seafarers (STCW) and to revise the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) for roll on-roll off (RO/RO) ferries; IMO port state control requirements were consolidated and upgraded to assist in eliminating substandard ships; amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL) were adopted to minimize garbage discharge; and agreement was reached to develop a strategic plan to address the human element in preventing maritime casualties and pollution incidents.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is a UN specialized agency that provides a permanent forum for member states to review world economic trends and discuss the economic policies of individual countries. The IMF also provides technical advice to member states and offers financial support to those countries suffering balance of payments difficulties and taking steps to correct those problems. The financial crisis in Mexico was the dominant event for the IMF in 1995. The Fund reacted to this crisis by providing over \$18 billion in loans to Mexico to support its implementation of urgent economic reforms. The IMF also provided assistance to Argentina, whose financial markets were being adversely affected by events in Mexico. In 1995 the Fund also approved arrangements for Russia and Ukraine exceeding \$6 billion in order to assist their transition from command to market economies. The IMF took actions—including across-the-board staff reduction—to hold down its own administrative expenses.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

The principal objective of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the promotion of international cooperation for the use of telecommunications. Established in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union, the ITU now serves as a forum where governments and the private telecommunications sector coordinate the establishment and operation of international telecommunication networks and services. Dealing with technical issues of standardization, the work of the ITU has important commercial consequences. At the end of 1995, there were 184 member countries, with no additions during the year. Plenipotentiary Conferences are held every 4 to 5 years to which all ITU members are invited. The 15th "Plenipot" will be held in Minneapolis in 1998.

ITU Council

The 46-member ITU Council, which serves as the governing body of the Union between Plenipotentiary Conferences, held its annual meeting in Geneva June 21–30. The United States, a Council member, took an active role in the debate over the first biennial budget (1996–1997). A proposed increase of more than 7 percent in the contributory unit was strongly opposed by the United States and other members. The final biennial budget of 295 million Swiss francs represents, on an annual basis, a 4.3 percent cut from the 1995 level.

The Council approved holding a World Telecommunication Policy Forum in October 1996 with the theme of "Global Mobile Personal Communications by Satellite" and welcomed the Internet Society as a nonvoting member of the ITU. Working groups were formed on language translation issues to improve efficiency and contain costs. A separate group to study ways to strengthen the financial basis of ITU through such means as structural reform and tapping the commercial aspects of ITU's services and conferences was also formed.

Telecom '95

The Seventh World Telecommunications Exhibition and Forum (Telecom '95) was held in Geneva's exhibition center October 3–11. Organized every 4 years by ITU, it is the world's largest telecom event. The U.S. pavilion, entirely private-sector financed, was a magnet for the 200,000 Telecom visitors. Export sales of \$50 million for U.S. companies were concluded at the exhibition, with projected sales of \$500 million resulting from sales leads. Telecom '95 included a strategies summit and forum with high-level U.S. participation from the Departments of Commerce and State, NTIA and the FCC.

World Radiocommunications Conference

The biennial 1995 World Radiocommunications Conference (WRC-95) took place October 23–November 17 in Geneva and had many successes from the U.S. perspective. Major discussions centered around emerging personal communications systems, which ultimately may offer seamless mobile voice and data services around the world. These new services have the potential to connect people anywhere on the planet, regardless of their location or the standard of the local telecommunications infrastructure. The United States leads in this “fiber in the sky” technology, and initial allocation of spectrum was a major achievement. Another major goal of the Conference was the simplification of the Radio Regulations necessitated by technical developments and the need to improve efficiency, and also reflecting global political changes.

UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

The Marshall Islands was admitted as UNESCO’s 184th member state during 1995. A nonmember since 1984, the United States remained constructively engaged with UNESCO in support of numerous specific programs that directly benefit U.S. interests. These programs include: UNESCO’s work to promote a free, independent and pluralistic press, particularly in eastern Europe; numerous ocean research projects that enjoy the strong support of the U.S. scientific community; the World Heritage Center; efforts to improve access to education for all, in particular, women and girls; and various initiatives designed to promote reconciliation in areas emerging from conflict (particularly in support of the peace processes in the Middle East and the former Yugoslavia). Likewise, 1995 saw continued and growing involvement in UNESCO’s work by the U.S. private sector, notably in programs designed to strengthen environmental education in primary schools worldwide and improve science teaching capabilities in developing countries. The United States contributed approximately \$2.5 million to UNESCO-related activities during the year.

In November UNESCO’s 28th General Conference marked the 50th anniversary of the adoption of UNESCO’s constitution in London in 1945. The United States, a founding member and primary drafter of the constitution, was represented at the Conference by an observer delegation headed by two public delegates appointed by the White House. The United States addressed the Conference, for the first time since 1983, to pay tribute to the democratic and human values articulated in the constitution. Later, President Clinton, in a letter to Director General Federico Mayor that was read at the Conference, recognized UNESCO’s ever more valuable and meaningful role in shaping global peace and security. The President hailed Mayor’s progress in addressing the concerns that led the United States to

withdraw from UNESCO in 1984, and regretted that budget realities make it impossible for the United States to rejoin now. He nonetheless welcomed UNESCO's efforts to engage members of the administration in its activities. A privately funded, "civil society" delegation of representatives of the American academic and scientific communities also participated in the 50th anniversary observance and met with Director General Mayor. Mr. Mayor also had useful meetings with senior Department of State and congressional leaders in Washington.

The United States participated fully during 1995 in several key UNESCO subsidiary bodies that it had been instrumental in creating while a member of UNESCO. The Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) provides a forum for the United States to directly engage scientists and governments in both developing and industrialized countries in cooperative global oceanographic research and marine operations and exchange of scientific data. The U.S. scientific community places particular priority on the IOC's Global Ocean Observing System. The United States provides key support and leadership to the IOC and was reelected to its Executive Council. U.S. financial contributions to the IOC totaled approximately \$520,000 in 1995. As a founding member and signatory of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, the United States works closely with UNESCO's World Heritage Center and in 1995 served on the World Heritage Committee, which administers the Center and its Fund. At the invitation of several U.S. groups, representatives from the World Heritage Center visited Yellowstone National Park in September 1995 to assess reported threats to the park from various natural and human-related causes. The Center later recommended that the park be placed on the World Heritage "in danger" list, a decision taken by the Committee (with U.S. concurrence) at its December 1995 annual meeting. The Center subsequently expressed the hope that the United States, as the sovereign party involved, would keep it informed of any efforts taken to address the threats, to facilitate Yellowstone's removal from the list. U.S. contributions to the World Heritage Center in 1995 totaled \$450,000.

In 1995 numerous offices and agencies of the U.S. Government participated in UNESCO-related meetings, conferences and seminars, many of which dealt with aspects of international conventions and agreements administered by UNESCO. Besides the Convention for the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, these include: Universal Copyright Convention; Convention on the Means of Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property; Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms; and the Hague Convention on the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict. Moreover, in 1995 U.S. Representatives participated in discussions at UNESCO on two

new international instruments that would affect U.S. economic and commercial interests: a draft declaration on bioethics and a draft convention on the protection of the undersea cultural heritage.

UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)

UNIDO, headquartered in Vienna, has 165 members. Created as an autonomous organization within the UN Secretariat in 1966, UNIDO became an independent specialized agency of the United Nations effective January 1, 1986. UNIDO's mandate is to promote and accelerate industrial development in developing countries, and to promote industrial cooperation and development on global, regional, national and sectoral levels.

UNIDO has three principal organs: General Conference, which provides broad policy guidance and is convened biennially; the 53-member Industrial Development Board, which meets once in conference years and twice in nonconference years to oversee implementation of the program between conferences; and the 27-member Program and Budget Committee, which meets annually to formulate financial policy. Throughout 1995 discussion of future participation by the United States and UN reform dominated the meetings of all three organs. At the December 1995 General Conference, the United States announced its intention to withdraw from UNIDO effective December 31, 1996.

The United States, faced with deep cuts in congressional funding for contributions to international organizations in 1996 and in future years, made a careful assessment of competing priorities. The U.S. decision to withdraw from UNIDO was based on budgetary constraints, doubts about the effectiveness of the organization and a judgment that UNIDO had not convincingly implemented necessary reforms.

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

The Universal Postal Union (UPU) exists to facilitate international communications through the efficient operation of the postal services across borders. The United States has been a member of the UPU since its founding (as the General Postal Union) in 1874. There are currently 189 members with no changes to membership during 1995. The UPU Congress meets every 5 years to review and revise its conventions, regulations and other agreements. The next Congress will be held in Beijing in 1999.

Postal Operations Council

The Postal Operations Council (POC) met January 30–February 17 at UPU Headquarters in Bern, Switzerland. Created by the 1994 Seoul Congress, the POC is responsible for operational and commercial questions. The United States volunteered to lead the cost study of the financially sig-

nificant terminal dues system used by postal administrations to reimburse each other for mail delivery. The United States will also lead the direct mail advertising study and serve as coordinator of POC work on express mail service.

Council of Administration

The Council of Administration, responsible for questions of governmental policy and administration, met October 15–26 in Bern and adopted a 1996 budget, \$30,335,000, within zero real growth levels. The United States requested actual spending reductions, but was unsupported and therefore disassociated itself from consensus. A strategic program budget was introduced for the first time along with the traditional budget, but it needs further refinement to become an effective tool for managing and prioritizing the Union's activities. The Union also committed itself to increasing the proportion of women at professional and higher grades in the International Bureau.

Following designation of English as the other working language of the Union at the 1994 Seoul Congress, the United States was designated chair of the working party on languages, which is tasked with finding an appropriate mechanism to recover translation costs not currently paid by francophone countries. Pending a formal mechanism, such countries shall undertake contributions to cover costs as evaluated by the Union.

World Bank Group

The World Bank Group is composed of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD, established in 1945), International Development Association (IDA, established in 1960), International Finance Corporation (IFC, established in 1956) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA, established in 1988). From its creation through June 30, 1995, the Bank Group has provided more than \$280 billion in loans, either at near-commercial terms (IBRD) or at concessional terms (IDA), for development projects and economic policies. During the Bank Group's Fiscal Year 1995 (ending June 30, 1995), 177 nations were members of the IBRD, 158 belonged to IDA and 165 were members of the IFC. The United States is the largest contributor to the World Bank Group with 17 percent of the shares in the IBRD, 15.3 percent of IDA's shares, 22.7 percent of IFC's capital stock and 17.8 percent of the shares in MIGA.

The World Bank works with specialized UN agencies in a wide variety of activities and issues, such as population, health and education. The Bank has helped encourage and support participation in UN conferences such as the 1995 Copenhagen Social Summit and the 1995 Beijing Conference on Women and Development, as well as providing vital follow-up

to conference commitments. The Global Environment Facility (GEF), established in 1990 as a pilot 3-year program to help finance projects benefiting the global environment that would not normally be funded, became operational in 1991 with contributions from many participant countries, including the United States. Three agencies implement projects under the Global Environment Facility framework: World Bank, UN Development Program and UN Environment Program.

World Health Organization (WHO)

The membership of the WHO increased to 190 in 1995 with the admission of the Republic of Palau. U.S. Representatives participated in meetings of the World Health Assembly, the WHO Executive Board, regional committees for the Americas, the Western Pacific, and Europe, and the 16-member Governing Council of the International Agency for Research on Cancer. U.S. officials also joined meetings of the management committees of WHO's major voluntarily funded programs, including the Global Program on AIDS. Within the WHO staff, the total of 150 Americans in professional posts was the highest number attributed to any single nationality. Senior posts occupied by Americans included Assistant Director General for Communicable Diseases, Chef de Cabinet and Legal Counsel.

Major attention in 1995 was given to U.S. efforts to bring about reduction of the WHO budget. WHO said it needed an increase of 16.24 percent over the 1994–1995 budget in order to provide the same level of health programs. Because of uncertainty about U.S. appropriation levels and the ability of other members to meet assessments, the United States said there should be no growth at all in the budget. The Assembly rejected the budget proposal of Director General Hiroshi Nakajima (Japan). After extended negotiations, it approved an effective working budget of \$842.7 million for 1996–1997, an increase of 2.5 percent. Assessments for the United States were set at \$107.4 million for each year of the new biennium. The U.S. Delegation said it was pleased at the lower budget level, but could not join the consensus due to concern about the U.S. ability to pay assessments. At the end of the year, the United States had paid WHO \$10.4 million of an assessment for calendar year 1995 of \$104.3 million. In addition, the United States owed \$13.2 million for years prior to 1995.

At the Assembly, delegates from Western countries expressed impatience at the slow pace of reform within the WHO structure, and urged in a resolution that reform permeate WHO at all levels “without delay.” U.S. Delegates stressed the need for WHO to measure its work in terms of health outcomes rather than inputs and to focus its attention on programs of higher priority. The Assembly rejected a WHO proposal for a summit conference on health, but agreed to a “special event” at the 1998 Assembly for adoption of a revised WHO strategy. The U.S. Delegation said

such a meeting would be an unnecessary expense in a time of tightened resources and intense criticism of other UN system conferences. South Africa was named as the new external auditor of WHO, succeeding the United Kingdom. The Assembly approved a WHO emphasis on new, emerging and reemerging diseases, as well as a new strategy on reproductive health and an initiative on the sick child.

On political issues, the Assembly reached consensus on a resolution regarding health conditions in the West Bank and Gaza, following direct negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians, but disagreement about the title of the agenda item remained. Some African countries introduced a resolution calling on Director General Nakajima to step down because of allegations of racism, but the resolution was later withdrawn. Late in the year, a working group of the Executive Board proposed a two-term limit on the service of the Director General, and this was supported by the United States. The International Court of Justice, at the Hague, heard oral argument in October on a request by the 1993 World Health Assembly for an advisory opinion on the legality of the use of nuclear weapons in war or other armed conflict.

Pan American Health Organization

The Directing Council of PAHO, composed of representatives of all 38 PAHO member states, met in Washington in September. U.S. officials were active in that meeting as well as in meetings of the PAHO Executive Committee and its Subcommittee on Planning and Programming.

At the Directing Council meeting, the U.S. Delegation urged a 1996–1997 budget with no increase over the 1994–1995 budget. PAHO staff had scaled back an earlier proposal in order to present a budget with a 2.5 percent increase, equal to the one approved for WHO. However, the United States, which pays 59.44 percent of the PAHO regular budget, said that PAHO needed to target expenditures on actual projected income. The Council adopted a budget of \$168.6 million, by a vote of 28 to 1 (U.S.), with 0 abstentions. The U.S. assessment was set at \$49.6 million in each year of the 1996–1997 biennium. Against the assessment of \$49.3 million covering 1995, the United States at year's end had paid \$36.5 million and also owed \$8.5 million in arrears from years prior to 1995. The Council gave extended attention to AIDS in the Americas, zoonotic diseases, emerging and reemerging diseases (especially dengue fever) and health sector reform.

International Agency for Research on Cancer

The 16-member Governing Council of IARC, a subsidiary of WHO, met at IARC headquarters in Lyon, France. The U.S. Delegation joined the Council in giving strong praise to IARC Director Paul Kleihues (Ger-

many) for reforms achieved in his first year as director, particularly his ability to bring in new scientists and new extrabudgetary resources and his start-up of four new programs within a zero real growth budget.

IARC had proposed a 1996–1997 budget with 6.65 percent increase over the budget for 1994–1995, but said it really needed 14.65 percent in order to maintain the same level of program activity. The United States and the United Kingdom argued that the budget should contain no increase in light of the apparent difficulties of member states to pay their assessments. The Council adopted a budget of \$37 million for 1996–1997, an increase of 6.65 percent, by a vote of 11 to 2 (U.S., U.K.), with 1 abstention. The United States, which is assessed 9.17 percent of the budget, was assessed \$1.6 million in 1996 and \$1.8 million in 1997. The United States paid its 1995 assessment of \$1.5 million in full; at year's end it owed IARC \$28,388 for years prior to 1995.

UNAIDS

During 1995, final preparations were made for the January 1, 1996, launch of the new Joint UN Program on HIV/AIDS, known as UNAIDS. The program is cosponsored by WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO and the World Bank. Dr. Peter Piot (Belgium), appointed as the first director, began to assemble staff and develop operational procedures. ECOSOC elected the 22 members of the Program Coordinating Board (PCB), the governing body. The United States was elected to a 3-year term. Ambassador Sally Shelton, Assistant Administrator of U.S. AID, was elected to chair the PCB at its first meeting, held in July. Dr. Piot appointed U.S. Ambassador Sally Cowal as deputy director. The budget for 1996 was set at \$60 million.

During the year, U.S. Delegates strongly praised the development of the program as a model multisectoral approach to a major global problem, and expressed the hope that it would make a strong impact in coordinating the fight against HIV/AIDS, especially at the country level.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)

The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) was established by a convention entered into force in 1970. WIPO, which is one of the 16 specialized agencies in the UN system, is responsible for promoting the protection of intellectual property (copyrights, patents and trademarks) through cooperation among states; administration of Unions founded on the basis of multilateral intellectual property (IP) treaties; and providing IP-related technical assistance to foster the development and growth of rational IP systems among WIPO members.

Administrative Organization

WIPO administers 17 intergovernmental “unions” or treaties, each founded on a multilateral treaty. The two principal treaties are the Paris and Berne Conventions, consolidated in 1893 under the name of the United International Bureau for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI). Although BIRPI still has a legal existence for states that are members of one of the Unions but not of WIPO, in practice it has been supplanted by the International Bureau. The International Bureau operates under the direction of WIPO member states through a General Assembly that meets in ordinary session every second year. The principal administrative organs of the Paris and Berne Unions are the assemblies of each union, from which all the member states elect executive committees. The combination of these two committees constitutes WIPO’s Coordination Committee. It meets annually and is entrusted with the normal tasks of such a governing body, including the review and implementation of WIPO’s biennial program and budget.

Member states contribute to six of the WIPO unions, known as the “Program Unions.” WIPO’s 1996–1997 biennial gross assessed budget for the Program Unions is approximately \$16.4 million. The U.S. share is approximately 6.6 percent of the total assessment.

WIPO Trademark Law Treaty

The United States signed the Trademark Law Treaty (also known as trademark harmonization) in October 1994. The treaty sets maximum procedural requirements as regards: filing an application; renewing a trademark registration; recording changes in name, address or ownership; and the correction of mistakes. It also prohibits certain overreaching requirements, such as those requiring applicants to give certificates from a registry of commerce or to prove that the applicant is doing business in a country party to the treaty. The treaty offers significant benefits to U.S. trademark owners who have expressed interest in the draft treaty and several bar groups, which have indicated their intention to pass resolutions favoring U.S. participation in the treaty. The Trademark Law Treaty requires Senate ratification.

Landmark 1995 Interorganizational Agreement

The Agreement Between the World Intellectual Property Organization and the World Trade Organization will come into effect January 1, 1996. Concluded on December 22, 1995, it provides for cooperation between the two organizations in the fields of notification of intellectual property laws and regulations, the communication of state and other emblems, and legal-technical assistance and technical cooperation for developing countries.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

The World Meteorological Organization's membership expanded to 176 states and 5 territories in 1995 with the addition of Western Samoa, the Federated States of Micronesia and Cook Islands. At its 12th quadrennial Congress in June 1995, the WMO adopted a consensus budget incorporating a nominal increase of 8 percent distributed over the 4-year 12th financial period (1996–1999), reflecting U.S. success in halving the projected rate of increase. The U.S. Delegation was less successful in maintaining the current scale of assessments and dissociated from a consensus decision to move progressively toward the UN scale by the end of the 12th financial period, a move that will increase the U.S. share from 24.50 percent to 24.71 percent.

The Congress also adopted a new policy on the exchange of meteorological data and analysis products developed by member states that protected key U.S. interests in the open and free exchange of meteorological and hydrological data for forecasting, research and other noncommercial uses, while providing guidelines to protect the intellectual property rights of those who provide analyses based on such data. (Resolution 40.)

On other key issues, the United States received strong support for its position that the present radio frequency allocations be defended at the 1995 World Radio Conference in order to maintain the effectiveness of the global-coverage World Weather Watch. The United States also successfully proposed integration of all climate-related activities of the WMO under its World Climate Program, in furtherance of U.S. reform objectives. Finally, the United States was successful in advocating the appropriateness of ICAO's decision to use a U.S.-developed Intelsat communications link for the aviation industry against efforts to force a less-cost-effective switch to European-owned satellites with narrower coverage.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an autonomous international organization of countries and independent customs territories that adhere to a system of multilateral trade agreements covering trade in goods and services. As the legal and institutional foundation of the multilateral trading system, the WTO serves as a forum for negotiations to liberalize the trading system and progressively open markets, oversees and enforces rules for the conduct of trade relations, and provides a mechanism for settling disputes.

The WTO was formally established on January 1, 1995, as the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade of 1947 (GATT). It encompasses the existing GATT structure, covering trade in goods, and

extends it to trade in services and protection of intellectual property. The WTO provides specific disciplines in a number of areas, such as agriculture, textiles and trade-related investment measures. Members must apply certain basic principles to trade with other members.

Many of the WTO's activities in 1995 were geared toward implementing the Uruguay Round Agreements which brought the WTO into existence. The United States was able in 1995 to use WTO mechanisms to solve trade problems with several other members, including the European Union (trade in grains) and Korea (shelf life standards). Work continues on applications by a number of key nonmembers (including China, Taiwan, Russia) to accede to the WTO.

Appendix 1



Address by President William J. Clinton

Statement by President Clinton at the Special Commemorative Meeting of the UN General Assembly on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations, on October 22, 1995.

This week the United Nations is 50 years old. The dreams of its founders have not been fully realized. But its promise endures.

The value of the United Nations can be seen the world over: in the nourished bodies of once-starving children; in the full lives of those immunized against disease; in the eyes of students eager to learn; in the environment sustained; in the refugees saved; in the peace kept; and most recently, in standing up for the human rights and human possibilities of women and their children, at the Beijing Conference.

The United Nations is the product of faith and knowledge: faith that different peoples can work together for tolerance, decency and peace; knowledge that this faith will be forever tested by the forces of intolerance, depravity and aggression. Now we must summon that faith—and act on that knowledge—to meet the challenges of a new era.

In the United States, some people ask: Why should we bother with the United Nations? America is strong. We can go it alone. Well we will act if we have to, alone. But my fellow Americans should not forget that our values and our interests are also served

by working with the United Nations. The United Nations helps the peace-makers, the care-providers, the defenders of freedom and human rights, the architects of economic prosperity and the protectors of our planet to spread the risk, share the burden and increase the impact of our common efforts.

Last year I pledged that the United States would continue to contribute substantially to the finances of the United Nations. Historically the United States has been—and today it remains—the largest contributor to the United Nations. But I am determined that we must fully meet our obligations and I am working with our Congress on a plan to do so. All who contribute to the work of the United Nations and care about its future must also be committed to reform, to ending bureaucratic inefficiencies and outdated priorities. The United Nations must be able to show that the money it receives supports saving and enriching peoples' lives—not unneeded overhead.

Reform requires breaking up bureaucratic fiefdoms; eliminating obsolete agencies; and doing more with less. The United Nations must reform to remain relevant, and to play

a still stronger role in the march of freedom, peace and prosperity. We see it around the world. In the Middle East and Northern Ireland, people are turning from a violent past to a future of peace. In South Africa and Haiti, long nights of fear have given way to new days of freedom. Throughout this hemisphere every nation—except one—has chosen democracy. And the goal of an integrated, peaceful and democratic Europe is now within our reach for the first time.

In the Balkans, the international community's determination and the resolve of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) have made prospects for peace brighter than they have been for 4 long years. Let me salute the efforts of the United Nations on behalf of the people of Bosnia. The nations that took part in the UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) kept the toll of this terrible war—in lives lost; wounds left unhealed; children left unfed—from being far graver still. Next week, the parties to the war in Bosnia will meet in Dayton, Ohio, under the auspices of the United States and our Contact Group partners—Russia, the United Kingdom, France and Germany—to intensify the search for peace. Many fundamental differences remain. But I urge the parties to seize this chance for a settlement. If they achieve peace the United States will be there with our friends and allies to help secure it.

All over the world people yearn to live in peace and that dream is becoming a reality.

But our time is not free of peril. As the cold war gives way to the global village, too many people remain vulnerable to poverty, disease and underdevelopment. All of us are exposed to ethnic and religious hatred, the reckless aggression of rogue states, terrorism, organized crime, drug trafficking

and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The emergence of the information and technology age has brought us all closer together and given us extraordinary opportunities to build a better future. But in our global village progress can spread quickly, but trouble can too. Trouble at the far end of town soon becomes a plague on everyone's house. We cannot free our own neighborhoods from drug-related crime without the help of countries where the drugs are produced. We cannot track down terrorists without assistance from other Governments. We cannot prosper or preserve our environment unless sustainable development is a reality for all nations. And our vigilance alone cannot keep nuclear weapons stored half a world away from falling into the wrong hands.

Nowhere is cooperation more vital than in fighting the increasingly interconnected groups that traffic in terror, organized crime, drug smuggling and the spread of weapons of mass destruction. No one is immune: not the people of Japan, where terrorists unleashed nerve gas in the subway and poisoned thousands; not the people of Latin America or South-East Asia, where drug traffickers wielding imported weapons have murdered judges, journalists, police officers and innocent passers-by; not the people of Israel and France, where hatemongers have blown up buses and trains full of children with suitcase bombs made from smuggled explosives; not the people of the former Soviet Union and Central Europe, where organized criminals seek to weaken new democracies and prey on decent, hard-working men and women; and not the people of the United States, where home-grown terrorists blew up a federal building in the heart of America,

and where foreign terrorists tried to topple the World Trade Center and plotted to destroy the very hall we gather in today.

These forces jeopardize the global trend towards peace and freedom, undermine fragile new democracies, sap the strength from developing countries and threaten our efforts to build a safer, more prosperous world. So today I call upon all nations to join us in the fight against them. Our common efforts can produce results. To reduce the threat of weapons of mass destruction, we are working with Russia to reduce our nuclear arsenals by two thirds. We supported Ukraine, Kazakstan and Belarus in removing nuclear weapons from their soil. We work with the states of the former Soviet Union to safeguard nuclear materials and to convert them to peaceful use. North Korea has agreed to freeze its nuclear program under international monitoring. Many of the nations in this hall succeeded in getting the indefinite extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

To stem the flow of narcotics and stop the spread of organized crime, we are cooperating with many nations, sharing information, providing military support and initiating anti-corruption efforts. Results are coming. With Colombian authorities we have cracked down on the cartels that control the world's cocaine market. Two years ago they lived as billionaires beyond the law; now many are living as prisoners behind bars.

To take on terrorists we maintain strong sanctions against states that sponsor terrorism and defy the rule of law, states such as Iran, Iraq, Libya and Sudan. We ask them today again to turn from that path. Meanwhile we increase our own law enforcement efforts and our cooperation with other nations.

Nothing we do will make us invulnerable. But we can all become less vulnerable if we work together. That is why today I am announcing new initiatives to fight international organized crime, drug trafficking, terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction—initiatives we can take on our own and others we hope we will take together—in the form of an international declaration to promote the safety of the world's citizens.

First, the steps we will take: Yesterday I directed our Government to identify and put on notice nations that tolerate money-laundering. Criminal enterprises are moving vast sums of ill-gotten gains through the international financial system with absolute impunity. We must not allow them to wash the blood off profits from the sale of drugs, from terror or organized crime. Nations should bring their banks and financial systems into conformity with international anti-money-laundering standards. We will work to help them do so. If they refuse we will consider appropriate sanctions. Next I directed our Government to identify the front companies and to freeze the assets of the largest drug ring in the world, the Cali Cartel, to cut off its economic lifelines and stop our own people from dealing unknowingly with its companies. Finally, I have instructed the Justice Department to prepare legislation to provide our other agencies with the tools they need to respond to organized criminal activity.

But because we must win this battle together, I now invite every country to join in negotiating and endorsing a declaration on international crime and citizen safety.

That declaration should include, first, a no-sanctuary pledge so that we could say together to organized criminals, terrorists, drug traffickers and

smugglers, "You have nowhere to run and nowhere to hide."

It should include, secondly, a counter-terrorism pact so that together we would urge more states to ratify existing anti-terrorism treaties and work with us to shut down the grey markets that outfit terrorists and criminals with firearms and false documents.

Thirdly, there should be an anti-narcotics offensive. The international drug trade poisons people, breeds violence and tears at the moral fabric of our societies. We must intensify action against the drug cartels and the destruction of drug crops, and we in consumer nations such as the United States must decrease demand for drugs.

Fourthly, we should have an effective police-force partnership. International criminal organizations target nations whose law-enforcement agencies lack the experience and capacity to stop them. To help police in the new democracies of Central Europe, Hungary and the United States established an International Law Enforcement Academy in Budapest. Now we should consider a network of centers around the world to share the latest crime-fighting techniques and technology.

Fifthly, we need an illegal-arms and deadly-materials control effort that we all participate in. A package the size of a child's lunch bag held the poison gas used to terrorize Tokyo. A lump of plutonium no bigger than a soda can is enough to make an atomic bomb.

Building on efforts already under way with the states of the former Soviet Union and with our G-7 partners, we will seek to better account for, store and safeguard materials with massive destructive power. We should strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention, adopt a comprehensive test-ban treaty next year and ultimately eliminate the deadly

scourge of land-mines. We must press other countries, and our own Congress, to ratify the Chemical Weapons Convention and to intensify our efforts to combat the global illegal arms network that fuels terrorism, equips drug cartels and prolongs deadly conflicts.

This is a full and challenging agenda, but we must complete it, and we must do so together.

Fifty years ago, as the conference that gave birth to the United Nations got under way in San Francisco, a young American war hero recorded his impressions of that event for a newspaper:

The average G.I. in the street doesn't seem to have a very clear-cut conception of what this meeting is about,

wrote the young John F. Kennedy.

But one bemuddled marine sergeant gave the general reaction when he said: "I don't know much about what's going on, but if they just fix it so that we don't have to fight any more, they can count me in."

The United Nations has not ended war, but it has made it less likely and helped many nations turn from war to peace. The United Nations has not stopped human suffering, but it has healed the wounds and lengthened the lives of millions of human beings. The United Nations has not banished repression or poverty from the Earth, but it has advanced the cause of freedom and prosperity on every continent. The United Nations has not been all that we wished it would be, but it has been a force for good and a bulwark against evil. So at the dawn of a new century so full of promise yet plagued by peril, we still need the United Nations. And so, for another 50 years and beyond, you can count the United States in.

Appendix 2



Principal Organs of the United Nations

General Assembly

The General Assembly is composed of all 185 members. As of December 31, 1995, they are:

Member	Date of Admission	Member	Date of Admission
Afghanistan	Nov. 19, 1946	Cameroon	Sept. 20, 1960
Albania	Dec. 14, 1955	Canada	Nov. 9, 1945
Algeria	Oct. 8, 1962	Cape Verde	Sept. 16, 1975
Andorra	July 28, 1993	Central African Republic	Sept. 20, 1960
Angola	Dec. 1, 1976	Chad	Sept. 20, 1960
Antigua and Barbuda	Nov. 11, 1981	Chile	Oct. 24, 1945
Argentina	Oct. 24, 1945	China	Oct. 24, 1945
Armenia	Mar. 2, 1992	Colombia	Nov. 5, 1945
Australia	Nov. 1, 1945	Comoros	Nov. 12, 1975
Austria	Dec. 14, 1955	Congo	Sept. 20, 1960
Azerbaijan	Mar. 2, 1992	Costa Rica	Nov. 2, 1945
Bahamas	Sept. 18, 1973	Cote d'Ivoire	Sept. 20, 1960
Bahrain	Sept. 21, 1971	Croatia	May 22, 1992
Bangladesh	Sept. 17, 1974	Cuba	Oct. 24, 1945
Barbados	Dec. 9, 1966	Cyprus	Sept. 20, 1960
Belarus	Oct. 24, 1945	Czech Republic	Jan. 19, 1993
Belgium	Dec. 27, 1945	Denmark	Oct. 24, 1945
Belize	Sept. 25, 1981	Djibouti	Sept. 20, 1977
Benin	Sept. 20, 1960	Dominica	Dec. 18, 1978
Bhutan	Sept. 21, 1971	Dominican Republic	Oct. 24, 1945
Bolivia	Nov. 14, 1945	Ecuador	Dec. 21, 1945
Bosnia and Herzegovina	May 22, 1992	Egypt	Oct. 24, 1945
Botswana	Oct. 17, 1966	El Salvador	Oct. 24, 1945
Brazil	Oct. 24, 1945	Equatorial Guinea	Nov. 12, 1968
Brunei Darussalam	Sept. 21, 1984	Eritrea	May 28, 1993
Bulgaria	Dec. 14, 1955	Estonia	Sept. 17, 1991
Burkina Faso	Sept. 20, 1960	Ethiopia	Nov. 13, 1945
Burundi	Sept. 18, 1962	Fiji	Oct. 13, 1970
Cambodia	Dec. 14, 1955	Finland	Dec. 14, 1955
		France	Oct. 24, 1945

Member	Date of Admission	Member	Date of Admission
Gabon	Sept. 20, 1960	Mauritania	Oct. 27, 1961
Gambia	Sept. 21, 1965	Mauritius	Apr. 24, 1968
Georgia	July 31, 1992	Mexico	Nov. 7, 1945
Germany	Sept. 18, 1973	Micronesia	Sept. 17, 1991
Ghana	Mar. 8, 1957	Moldova	Mar. 2, 1992
Greece	Oct. 25, 1945	Monaco	May 28, 1993
Grenada	Sept. 17, 1974	Mongolia	Oct. 27, 1961
Guatemala	Nov. 21, 1945	Morocco	Nov. 12, 1956
Guinea	Dec. 12, 1958	Mozambique	Sept. 16, 1975
Guinea-Bissau	Sept. 17, 1974	Myanmar	Apr. 19, 1948
Guyana	Sept. 20, 1966	Namibia	Apr. 23, 1990
Haiti	Oct. 24, 1945	Nepal	Dec. 14, 1955
Honduras	Dec. 17, 1945	Netherlands	Dec. 10, 1945
Hungary	Dec. 14, 1955	New Zealand	Oct. 24, 1945
Iceland	Nov. 19, 1946	Nicaragua	Oct. 24, 1945
India	Oct. 30, 1945	Niger	Sept. 20, 1960
Indonesia	Sept. 28, 1950	Nigeria	Oct. 7, 1960
Iran	Oct. 24, 1945	Norway	Nov. 27, 1945
Iraq	Dec. 21, 1945	Oman	Oct. 7, 1971
Ireland	Dec. 14, 1955	Pakistan	Sept. 30, 1947
Israel	May 11, 1949	Palau	Dec. 15, 1994
Italy	Dec. 14, 1955	Panama	Nov. 13, 1945
Jamaica	Sept. 18, 1962	Papua New Guinea	Oct. 10, 1975
Japan	Dec. 18, 1956	Paraguay	Oct. 24, 1945
Jordan	Dec. 14, 1955	Peru	Oct. 31, 1945
Kazakstan	Mar. 2, 1992	Philippines	Oct. 24, 1945
Kenya	Dec. 16, 1963	Poland	Oct. 24, 1945
Korea,		Portugal	Dec. 14, 1955
Democratic People's		Qatar	Sept. 21, 1971
Republic of	Sept. 17, 1991	Romania	Dec. 14, 1955
Korea, Republic of	Sept. 17, 1991	Russian Federation	Oct. 24, 1945
Kuwait	May 14, 1963	Rwanda	Sept. 18, 1962
Kyrgyzstan	Mar. 2, 1992	Saint Kitts and	
Laos	Dec. 14, 1955	Nevis	Sept. 23, 1983
Latvia	Sept. 17, 1991	Saint Lucia	Sept. 18, 1979
Lebanon	Oct. 24, 1945	Saint Vincent and	
Lesotho	Oct. 17, 1966	the Grenadines	Sept. 16, 1980
Liberia	Nov. 2, 1945	Samoa	Dec. 15, 1976
Libya	Dec. 14, 1955	San Marino	Mar. 2, 1992
Liechtenstein	Sept. 18, 1990	Sao Tome and	
Lithuania	Sept. 17, 1991	Principe	Sept. 16, 1975
Luxembourg	Oct. 24, 1945	Saudi Arabia	Oct. 24, 1945
Madagascar	Sept. 20, 1960	Senegal	Sept. 28, 1960
Malawi	Dec. 1, 1964	Seychelles	Sept. 21, 1976
Malaysia	Sept. 17, 1957	Sierra Leone	Sept. 27, 1961
Maldives	Sept. 21, 1965	Singapore	Sept. 21, 1965
Mali	Sept. 28, 1960	Slovak Republic	Jan. 19, 1993
Malta	Dec. 1, 1964	Slovenia	May 22, 1992
Marshall Islands	Sept. 17, 1991		

Member	Date of Admission	Member	Date of Admission
Solomon Islands	Sept. 19, 1978	Turkey	Oct. 24, 1945
Somalia	Sept. 20, 1960	Turkmenistan	Mar. 2, 1992
South Africa	Nov. 7, 1945	Uganda	Oct. 25, 1962
Spain	Dec. 14, 1955	Ukraine	Oct. 24, 1945
Sri Lanka	Dec. 14, 1955	United Arab Emirates	Dec. 9, 1971
Sudan	Nov. 12, 1956	United Kingdom	Oct. 24, 1945
Suriname	Dec. 4, 1975	United States	Oct. 24, 1945
Swaziland	Sept. 24, 1968	Uruguay	Dec. 18, 1945
Sweden	Nov. 19, 1946	Uzbekistan	Mar. 2, 1992
Syria	Oct. 24, 1945	Vanuatu	Sept. 15, 1981
Tajikistan	Mar. 2, 1992	Venezuela	Nov. 15, 1945
Tanzania	Dec. 14, 1961	Vietnam	Sept. 20, 1977
Thailand	Dec. 16, 1946	Yemen	Sept. 30, 1947
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Apr. 8, 1993	Yugoslavia	Oct. 24, 1945
Togo	Sept. 20, 1960	Zaire	Sept. 20, 1960
Trinidad and Tobago	Sept. 18, 1962	Zambia	Dec. 1, 1964
Tunisia	Nov. 12, 1956	Zimbabwe	Aug. 25, 1980

The 49th regular session of the General Assembly, which had been suspended December 23, 1994, was resumed in 1995 on January 26; February 28; March 10, 31; April 6, 13, 21; May 24–25; June 21; July 12, 20; and September 14, 18. During the resumed sessions the Assembly adopted 27 resolutions and 44 decisions. The Assembly was formally closed on September 18.

The 50th regular session of the General Assembly convened September 19, 1995, and was suspended December 23, 1995.

The Assembly elected Diogo Freitas do Amaral (Portugal) as President and the Chairmen of the Delegations of Albania, Algeria, Belgium, Bolivia, China, Congo, Costa Rica, France, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Namibia, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Thailand, United Kingdom, United States and Yemen as the 21 Vice Presidents.

The Chairmen of the six Main Committees, on which each member may be represented, were:

First Committee (Disarmament and International Security)—Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun (Mongolia)

Second Committee (Economic and Financial)—Goce Petreski (The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)

Third Committee (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural)—Ugyen Tshering (Bhutan)

Fourth Committee (Special Political and Decolonization)—Francis Kirimi Muthaura (Kenya)

Fifth Committee (Administrative and Budgetary)—Erich Vilchez Asher (Nicaragua)

Sixth Committee (Legal)—Tyge Lehmann (Denmark)

The General Committee (steering committee) is composed of the President, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the 6 Main Committees of the General Assembly.

Security Council

The Security Council is composed of 5 members designated in the Charter as permanent and 10 members elected by the General Assembly for 2-year terms ending December 31 of the year given in the heading:

Permanent Members: China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, United States

1995: Argentina, Czech Republic, Nigeria, Oman, Rwanda

1996: Botswana, Germany, Honduras, Indonesia, Italy

On November 8 the Assembly elected Chile, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Poland and the Republic of Korea as members of the Security Council for a 2-year term of office beginning January 1, 1996.

Trusteeship Council

The Trusteeship Council is composed of the United States and the other four Permanent Members of the Security Council (China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom).

In 1994 the Trusteeship Council adopted an amendment to its rules of procedure stating that it will meet in the future only on request. The Council did not meet in 1995.

Economic and Social Council

ECOSOC is composed of 54 members elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms ending December 31 of the year given in the heading:

1995: Bahamas, Bhutan, Canada, China, Cuba, Denmark, Gabon, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Sri Lanka, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Zaire

1996: Bulgaria, Chile, Costa Rica, Egypt, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Indonesia, Ireland, Japan, Pakistan, Paraguay, Portugal, Senegal, Tanzania, Venezuela, Zimbabwe

1997: Australia, Belarus, Brazil, Colombia, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Malaysia, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, South Africa, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, United States

On November 16 the General Assembly elected Argentina, Bangladesh, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Czech Republic, Finland, Gabon, Guyana, Jordan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Romania, Russian Federation, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia and the United Kingdom for a 3-year term beginning on January 1, 1996.

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and Security Council for 9-year terms ending February 5 of the year shown in parentheses. The judges, listed in order of precedence, are:

Mohammed Bedjaoui, Algeria (1997), President

Stephen M. Schwebel, United States (1997), Vice President

Shigeru Oda, Japan (2003)

Roberto Ago, Italy (1997) (He died February 24, 1995, and Luigi Ferrari Bravo, Italy, was elected to fill the vacancy.)

Robert Y. Jennings, United Kingdom (2000) (He resigned July 10, 1995, and Rosalyn Higgins, United Kingdom, was elected to fill the vacancy.)

Gilbert Guillaume, France (2000)

Mohamed Shahabuddeen, Guyana (1997)

Andres Aguilar Mawdsley, Venezuela (2000) (He died October 24, 1995.)

Christopher G. Weeramantry, Sri Lanka (2000)

Raymond Ranjeva, Madagascar (2000)

Geza Herczegh, Hungary (2003)

Shi Jiuyong, China (2003)

Carl-August Fleischhauer, Germany (2003)

Abdul Koroma, Sierra Leone (2003)

Vladlen S. Vereshchetin, Russian Federation (1997)

Appendix 3



United States Representatives

Permanent Representative and Chief of Mission to the United Nations:
Madeleine K. Albright

Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations: Edward W. Gnehm, Jr.

Deputy Permanent Representatives to the Security Council: Edward W. Gnehm, Jr.; Karl F. Inderfurth

Representative on the Economic and Social Council: Victor Marrero

Alternate Representative for Special Political Affairs: Karl F. Inderfurth

Representative for UN Management and Reform: David E. Birenbaum

U.S. Representative to the European Office of the United Nations, Geneva:
Daniel L. Spiegel

U.S. Representative to International Organizations, Vienna: John B. Ritch III

UN General Assembly 50th regular session (*New York, Sept. 19–Dec. 23*)

Representatives: Madeleine K. Albright¹ (Chairman);
Edward W. Gnehm, Jr. (Vice-Chairman); Tom Lantos;
Toby Roth; Alfred C. DeCotiis

Alternates: Karl F. Inderfurth; Victor Marrero;
David E. Birenbaum; Joseph Lane Kirkland;
Jeanne Moutoussamy-Ashe

1. The Secretary of State, Warren M. Christopher, served as chairman of the delegation, *ex officio*, during his presence at the session.

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